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## PREFACE.

## TO I'HE STUDENT.

1. In submitting this new edition of the Punjábi Guide, I would beg to state that - has been made as clear and as simplo as possible in the hope that those who reside at great distances from any practical munshi may find it almost a self teacher.
2. Many new words and rules have been added and old ones more simply explain$\theta d$, and I hope that it will meet with as cordial a reception ass the first edition.

In conclusion I would give the student the following few words of advice :-
First ; when learning words by heart, without which a knowledge of the langu. age cannot be obtained, I should advise pupils to be specially careful in writing down all words rescmbling one annther such as 巨टी chunttī - leave f̄ठी chitth $\bar{\imath}=$ letter


 = piece $\overline{3} 31$ tot $\bar{a}=$ parrot ठाएँ $g a l=a$ word ठाएू $g a l h=$ check \&c. \&c.

Secondly; when a word comes under notice find out all other words connected with, it write them down, and learn thoroughly.
FOR EXAMPLE.
If the word is युइः ghor $\vec{a}=$ a horse the worts to be learnt are ; वrठी k $\vec{a} t h$


In this way a thorough and lasting knowledge of the words in most common use will bo obtained.

Thanking all those who have patronised the book in the past and those who take up the present work.

I Remain,<br>Your obedient servant.<br>JAWAHIR SINGH.

## PUNJABI EXAMINATION.

## htGHER STANDARD.

The following are the text books for the examination, Punjabs dialogues by Pandit Sardhá Rám and the Sikhāñ-de-Rā̄j•dī Vithyā, omitting Part II and Section 19 and 20 of Part IV

T e following are the tests laid down for this examination:-
I.-Constructing, with readiness and accuracy, from the prescribed text-books.
II.-Translating accurately, and with correctness of idioms and grammar, not less than half an ordinary octavo page of plain English into Punjábł́.
III.-Reading fairly and translating readily and correctly manuscripts in the language of examination.

These manascripts may be selected from the proceedings of a case in Court, from reports and petitions addressed to civil or military authorities, from letters passing between natives of India in the ordinary course of business or from private correspondence. They should not be written with clearness of a printed book nor yet in a very cramped or crabbed hand, but in such a manner as fairly and honest!y to represent the written characters generally employed.
IV.-Viva voce translation into the language of a paper of English sentences, and conversing with the Examiners, or in their presence with person selected by them, with fluency and such correctness of pronunciation, grammar and idiom as to be at once intelligible.

Committees for Examination in the Punjabi language are assembled hav ye arly at Mian Meer on the 10th January and 10th July (nct ciing Sunday), and are composed of the three members, one an officer of the Civil Scivice, or other person selected by the Government of the Punjáb as being well acquainted with the Punjábi language, and two military officers who lave passed an examination in that language. The character to be emplisyed is Gurmukhi. Applications for examination will be forwarded to the District Staff Office, Lahore District one month prior to the dates rhove given.

The proceedings of the Committee, with the certiticate of the president and that of each candidate will be sent to the Staff Officer of the Statios.

The station committee will decide upon the exercise, as well as upon the oral subjects of examination, and will complete and sign C2, which is the form to be used for this examiniation.

The Staff Officer of the station will then forward the proceedings to the District Statf Office, where the procedure detailed in para 64 will be taken (same as lower standard, Persian.

Obligatory Punjābz.
The following rules for the examination of officers of the staff corps in the languages chiefly spoken by the men of the regiments to which they may be permanenily posted are pnblished.

Punjā̀ū. -In the 12th, 16 th and 18th Bengal Cavalry, 14th, 15th, 23rd, 29th, 30 th, 31 st, 32 ad, 34 th, 35 th, 36 th, 27 th, 38 th, and 45 th Beugal Infantry and 29 th, 30th, 31st and 32nd Madets lufantry.
(a).-Reading and translating at signt page of some easy text book except in the case of Khaskura for which at present there is no text book.
(b). - Reading the written character, a either letter or an urzi actually received in the Adjutant's Office if available and vernacular order books, care being taken to select those plainly written.
(c). Colloquial. -The candidate to be given orders, instructions, \&c, to translate to the native soldier or civilisn ordered to attend for the purpose of conversation, and to ask the man question; about himself, or to translate into the vernacular, at sight, the evidence given by a witness before the Court Enquiry or Court Martial.

Examinations will be held for the present as required, under the orders of the Officer Commanding at all military stations where there are candidatea:-

The proeeedings of the board of examination will be drawn up on Army form $a 2$ and are to be transmitted through the prescribed channel to the Deputy Adjutant General of the Command. The proceedings are not subject to roview by the Boards of Examiners in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay. The result will be published in Command Orders. If a candidate fails to satisfy the Board the President will inform him of the fact.

An allowance of Rs. 100 will be granted to each officer on passing the examina'ion in any one of the languages.

All officers now serving below the rank of substantive fitld officer or who, at date of issue of this army circular are not permanent wing or squadron commmanders, will be required to pass within two yoars ; and in future all officers entering the native army will be required to pass with in two years from date of permanent appointment to a regiment, this period to exclude any period spent on leave out of India or on field service. An officer permanently transferred from one regiment, to anotber will be required to pass in the lauglage spoken by the men of his new regiment, with in two years whether transferred for his own convenience or account of the exigencies of the services unless he holds field rank or is transferred as permanent wing or squadron cammander.

## SPECIMEN OF COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

## PUNJABI EXAMINATION.

Undersigned begs to offer his services as. Teacher in Native Languages.i.e. Hindustani, Puajábí, \&c., (especially in Punjábí b ing kis Native Language,) d bas
passed several Civil and Military. Oifcers from whom he has obtained extraordinary chits.

He can also correct Excroise through correspondence.

JAWAHIR SINGI, R. H. A. Munshi,
Author of "Punjābī Guide" "Engkish to Punjābī Vocubulary."
"Urdu Teacher."-" Aid to candidutes," "Translator of Punjāb̄̄ Bātohīt Sithān-de-Raj-d $\bar{b}-V_{i} t h y \bar{a}$, and selection from the Bagh-o-Bahar, with Vocabulary.

* New and Second hand Baoks for Sale and Purchase or exchange.

Umbulla, 1st Februxry 1887.
I worked Punjabi with Munshi Jawahir Singh, R. H. A., for four months, at the end of which time on 10 th Jomuary 1887, passed ; I previously knew nothing of the language. I consider him a very capable Munshi. He has a good system of teaching knows English well, and is excoedingly painstaking. I recommend him strongly.

> (Sd.) C. F. MiNCIN, Lieut:,

1st Punjab Cava'ry, P. F. E. Attached 2nd D. Gds. Quecn's Bay..)

Umbulla, 15th October $181 \%$.
I studied Punjábí with Munshi Jawahir Singh for six months, and successfully possed the examination held on 11 th July 1887. I consider him very painstating and proficient in Punjabi.
(Sd). G. H. UNDERDOWN, School Master, 2nd Drägoon Guards.

Munshi Jawahir Singh taught me for the space of four months in the Punjabi Language, at the end of which time I passed the Higher Standard successfully.

I consider hima very good Punjabi Munshi he is attentive, punctual and painstaking in preparing candidates for examination.


I worked with Munshi Javahir Singh for one week before going un for Punjábé Examination which I passed succossfully, there was very little time, but he taught, me a great deal, and from what I have seen of him, I consider him the only really good. Pnujabi Munshi I know, he has thorough knowlodge of English which is in my opinion most important.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Umballa, } \\ \text { 23rd August 1888. }\end{array}\right\}$
(Sd.) M. COWPER, Lieut., 10th Bengal'Liencers.

Munshi Jawahir Singh taught mc Punjabi for $2 \frac{1}{2}$ months, but owing to illness I could not continue working with him in order to pass in January 1890. He is very painstaking and knows English very well. "He is by far the best Munshifor Punjabi in this station.

Umlalla, 5th December 1889. $\}$
(Sd.) F. TWEEDELL, Lieut., 28th P. I.

I read Punjabi with Munshi Jawahir Singh about four months passing the examination at Lahore, in January 1890, (in which only his pupils passed.) I consider him in every respect a firstclass Mianshi for the Punjabi Language.
(Sd.) Lce.-Corpl, ALLEYNE,
Umballa 1890. The Quecn's,

Munshi Jawahir Singh taught me in the Punjáh Language for a period of six months, after which I passed the prescribed examination at Meean Meer on 10th January 1890, at the same examination, thirteen candidates were present out of whichonly two were successful, and they were pupils of Munshi Jawahir Singh.

This man is known through the Punjúlí as the best Munshi and that his pupils never or very seldom fail, he is also a very steady hard working and respectful man, and I with pleasure recommend him to any one that wishes to learn the Native languages.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Umballa, } \\ 10 \text { Febrmary 1830. }\end{array}\right\}$
(Sd.) V. DUNNE, SERGT.,

Jawahir Singh Munshi, taught me Punjábí for some months. He did not pase me as I had to leave the station. He is a good and intolligent Munshi, and speaks English well.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Umballa, } \\ \text { 19th August 1890. }\end{array}\right\}$
(Sd.) R. C. LIE, Lieut., g3rd Pioncers.

Munshi Jawahir Singh has passed me for the Punjabi examination, I worked with him for the last 2 months and found him of the greatest service and very zealous in his work, I can thoroughly recommend him to any one who wishes to read Gurmukhi.

(Sd.) E. St. A. WAKE, Lieut., 10th Bengal Lancers.

I read Punjabi with Jawahir Singh, R. H. A. Munshi, for one month and was successful. I consider him an excellent teacher, and he takes a great deal of trouble, at the sume examination, (July 10th 1895,) one canidate passed who prepared himself by correspondence with Jawahir Singh.

1 found the book (which he is preparing for the Press) invaluable.
(Sd.) H. E. COTTERILL, Lieut.,
foth September 1895. The Queen's.

Jawahir Singh, Munshi, R. H. A, Umballa, gave me lessons, by post in Punjabi for 4 or 5 months. His style of training was excellent, and his papers from the book he is published were so well selected that I passed successfully in the Examination in July 1895. He was painstakiug and considerate in the price, he charged for tuition and I can recommend him to any one requiring a really good Muushi.
B. D. Canal, Madhopur. 6th Octuber 1895.
(Sd.) E. HOME PURVES.
Temporary Engineer.

I worked at Punjabi for 3 months with Jawahir Singh R. H. A. Munshi, and at the ead of that period passed successfully in the July 1896 Examination.

I should think he is quite one of the best Munshi for Punjabi that can be got and the Grammar that he was publishing at the time and which is the first thing of its kind gave me infinite help.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Nowshera, } \\ \text { 2nd October 1896. }\end{array}\right\}$
(Sd.) J. L. STEWART, 2ND Lieut.,
11th (P.W.O.) Bengal Lancers.
I certify that Jawahir Singh, K. H. A. Munshi, Umballa, taught me Punjábí for about 5 months, after which I successfully passed the examination held at Meean Meer on the 10 th July 1896. His style of teaching was very good and most of lessons were taken from his Punjábí Guide which was then in Press, and which in my opinion is an excellent book not only for those preparing for the Punjábí Examination, but for others also, and I can thoroughly recommend to it any one wishing to study the language.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Peshawar, } \\ \text { 1st September 1896. }\end{array}\right\}$
(Sd; F. Lambert, Privatr,
1st Devon. Regiment.

I worked with Munshi Jawain Singh for 2 months before going up for the 'unjabi Examination, and was successful in passing after this short period. It is owing - Munshi Jawahir Singh's knowledge of the language, method of teaching and acquintance with English that so many of his pupils are successful.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Umballa, } \\ \text { 8th Mirroh 1897. }\end{array}\right\}$
(Sd.) H. F. A. PEA RSON, Lieut.,
23rd Pioneers.

I sprongly recommend Jawahir Singh, R. H. A. Munshi, Úmballa, to any one orking up for Punjabi Examination. I consider his Punjabí Guide an invaluable aid od [ think any one could pass the Punjabi obligatory by reading it himself without a Iunshi to teach him.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Umballa, } \\ \text { Octuler 1899. }\end{array}\right\}$
(Sd.) G. GILBERT, CAPt. 34th Punjal Infantry.

I worked with Munshi Jawahir Singh for about a month through the post before oing up for the July 1897, Punjáb́\{ examination. His system of teaching is excellent. Ie has a very good "Guide," which is a thorough tutor to the language.

25th March 1898.
R. G. MUNN, Lieut.,
SGth Silihs.

I have much pleasure in recommending Munshi Jawahir Singh's Guide to 'unjábi, to all learners of that language who wish to acquire a thorough knowledge of the ame within a very short time it is a book which really reflects great credit and honor n the author. Besides this I worked with Munshi Jawahir Singh in correspondence, nd became quite competent for the H. S. within three weeks time. I can recommend Tunshi Jawahir Singh to all who require a genuine and expert tutor in that language Ie has my best wishes as I am transferred to Bengal Command, 1 will be glad to hear f his invariable success in life.

## $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Umballa, } \\ \text { Octuler 189\%. }\end{array}\right\}$

(Sd.) W. M. McMILLON,

Assistant Surgeon, I. M. S.
Jawahir Singh, Munshi, R. H. A. Uinballa, gave me lessons by post in Punjábs or $2 \frac{1}{2}$ months, his style of training was excellent, and his papers from the book which as published are so well selected that I passed successfully the examination in January 897. He was painstaking and considerate in the price he charged for tuition, and I in recommend him to any one requiring a really good Munshi.

> (Sd.) M. BEDEL, Asst, Surgeon, 1. M. S.

I worked with Munshi Jawahir Singh persnnaliy for $1 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ months, and by corresondence for another two months, and then gave up the language (Punjabi) owing to tant of leisure He seems to be most painstaking and intelligent, so that I can conidendtly recommend him.
$\left.\begin{array}{ll} & \text { Mardan, } \\ \text { 18ch } & \text { August } 1300\end{array}\right\}$
(Sd.) I. Van. BATTY ${ }_{2}$, Lieut.,

Certified that I worked with Muushi Jawahir Singh for the H. S. Punjabi which I passed in July last. I consider his mode of teaching by correspondence all that could . be desired.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Calcutta, } \\ \text { Septemb:ri 1898. }\end{array}\right\}$
(Sd.) L A. WATSON ${ }_{2}$ Lieut., is1st P. I.
Munshijawahirsingh taught me ly correspondence for about three months in Punjabi aud enabled me to pass the examination satisfactorily. He teachos very well and takes great pains to make his pupils proficient. I can thoroughly recommend him.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Julluniner, } \\ \text { Junury 1898 }\end{array}\right\}$
(Sd.) A. WARD, Lievt.,
30th P.I.
Jawahir Singh, R H. A. Mnnshi, Umballa, taught me a great deal by correspon. dence in 2 and half months for the H . S: Punjabi Examination. His corrections to my exercises and explanations to a large number of question as to Grammar, \&c., which I put him through the post were most explicit and satisfactory.

I was throughly pleased with him and add my recommendation to his already long list of testimonials

EDwardesabad, (Sd). S. W. ROBINsON, Lievt., R. A.,
No. 2 (Derıjut M. Battery.)
11th March 1899.
Munshi Jawahir singh coached me by correspondence for the H. S. Punjabi for less than mouths at the end of which time I passed suecessfully. I had only two day. personal tuition Fuur out of five of his pupils passed at the same examination all of whom had been coached by correspondence; which seems to say a good deal for his method.


## My Iear Munshi.

1 altribute my success to your systematic, instruction without which. I am sure my labours would have been in vain. I am indeed thankful to you for the trouble you took with my exercise and I shall recommend you to any one who is des ${ }^{-}$ irous of taking up Punjíbí. I have already, secured for you a good pupil of whom I contrain the strongest at the next Punjábi Examination in July.
60 Church Road, Rawalplinid, 20th January 1902. $\}$

## G. M. TURNER,

I have pleasure in stating that I consider Jawahir Singh a good and capable Munshi, I worked with him by post for six monihs and then passed the Punjabs Higher standard previously knowing nothing of the language.

H. A. HAJNES,

Major, R. A. M. C.

The following Gentlemen are working for the H.S. Punjabi by correspondence: -Qir.-Mr.-Sergt.

MOORE.
District Staff Office.
Ravalpindi.
Li' J. Y. TANCRED, 19th Punjab Injantry.

## Q6 <br> PART 1.

## THE ALPHABET．

The Pumjabi or Gurmílilui Alphabet consists of thirty－five letters and is there－ fore called $P^{\prime}(t i n i t \bar{u}$（thirty－five）．

The letters are written from left to right，as in English．

## 1．－Consonants－

| Form． | Name． | Powera | Form． | Name． | Power． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | $\bar{u}!$ a | U in puit． | 尼 | dhadd $\bar{a}$ | D．（aspirated）（hard） |
| H | air $\cdot \bar{a}$ | U ，but． | ㄷ | nānā | N in now（ suft．） |
| L | i！ | I＂pit． | 3 | tattā | T，＂town（ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ） |
| म | sclssā | S ，＂sun． | घ | thaththā | ＇Th．，think（, ） |
| Ј | hàhà | H ，hot． | E | $d_{\text {ded }} d \bar{a}$ | Th．in that（ ，） |
| $\bar{\chi}$ | reckriā | K ，king． | प | dhaddā | D（aspirated），（ ${ }^{\text {（ ）}}$ |
| 甘 | khakhā | K（aspirated）${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 厄 | ņarnā | N in not．${ }_{\text {（hard）}}$ |
| ठा | gugy ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | G in go． | $\Psi$ | pappā | P ，push． |
| u | ghugga | G（aspirated）． | ढ | phaphà | P （aspirated） ， |
| 5 | nyanyā | Ng in king（seldom used）． | घ | bubbā | $B$ in ball． |
| B | chuch $\bar{a}$ | Ch．in church． | उ | $b h a b b \bar{a}$ | $B$（aspirated） |
| 家 | chlhachlıā | Ch．（aspirated）． | म | mammà | It in mat． |
| 种 | jujja | J in jag． | ए | yayy $\bar{a}$ | Y ，，you． |
| 3 | jhajjā | J（aspirated）． | ठ | $r \bar{a} \mathrm{r} \overline{\mathrm{a}}$ | R ，right（soft） |
|  | nuiyāñ | Ny．（seldom used）． | ए | lalla | L，long． |
| ट | trairilià | T in tight（hard） | を | vecurià | V ，，vow．＊ |
| ర | tllath ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | T？（aspirated）（, ） | Э | rāpà | R．．rogne，（hath）： |
| च | duddā | 1）in dog（ ，） |  |  |  |

The Punjadr characters have some counection with each other as shewn belur with the exceptions of the last five letters．

```
p kh dh th b w. t d lh m s sh h r g j ? fo d ch ph dhe
```

 $t$ then niy $i$ jh ！fl＂$y$ n chl $l u$ ट ठ त घ प म ய म स ट ह ल अे

The compound letters are ：－

As there are no $P_{(t) i j} \bar{a} b \bar{b}$ characters equal in power to $s h, f, z$ ，or $\underline{k h}$（wid $\bar{d}$ i they are denuted by the foliowing ：－
sh by म，$f$ by 分，zby 式，and 些 by
Note－When written in Roman character hard letters are distinguished by a d underneath ；


## II．－Vowels．－

| Letter． | Imitial，or when preceded by A rowel． | When preceded by a consonant． | Power． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{6}$ | M | （sce nute a） | $u$ in but． |
| \％ | מा | 1 | a ．，dart， |
| \％ | $f$ | f（sec，b）． | i ，pit |
| $\overline{\text { b }}$ | टी | 7 | ce ，bee． |
| ${ }^{6}$ | 8 | － | ＂，put． |
| 4 | 8 | ＝ | ou ，fool． |
| ＊ | पे | － | a „，mate． |
| 4 | H | $\Delta$ | ai ，kaisar． |
| 0 | 6 | $\sim$ | －，mote． |
| （1） | M | $\pi$ | ow ．i．frow |

In addition to the above, the following symbols are in common use :-
( ) bindi, and ( ${ }^{n}$ ) tippī. When either is placed over aletter, that letter is to be followed by a nasal $n$;

Examples भriet, mānda, sick. भ्ञीजा, munda, boy.
() adiunti, denotes that the follcwing letter is to be doubled.

(!) ${ }^{n \prime}$ ( 11 , Denotes a period.
Notes.-(1) short a (M) is not written after a consonant, in munja $\bar{\sim} \bar{\sim}$, but is to be understwont. Example, भहु $=$ mumuh, aman.
(b) short $i(f)$ is written before a consonant but is pronounced after it Examples, fिभा = giā, gone.fu是 = piu, father.
(c) Tippí (n) is used with short vowels, bindì ( ) with long vowels, except long $\bar{u}$ (目) which takes tippi.

(d) The nasal $n$, in Roman character is denoted by placing a dot above it.


## THE NOUN.

1.-Nimbier and rase.

In punjābe there are two numbure Singular and Plural.
Thare are seven cases, one Nominative and six oblique. The lattor is formed by the use of the following particles with the Nominative :-

Case.
Particle.
Meaning,
Punbābi.
सा, से, से, सीमां

Roman.

| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Dative and } \\ \text { Aocusative }\end{array}\right\}$ | है | nūr | to. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ablative |  | te, kolun, or thon | from. |
| Locative |  | wichch, utte, tīk | in, on, up to. |
| Instrumental | ठे | ne (b) | by. |
| Vacative | 6, E\% | o,oe, Sc. (a) | (form of address.) |

Notes.-(a) The Yocative is not regular and must be learned by practice.
(b) The Instrumental is only used with the Past, Perfect, and Pluperfect Tenses. When used with the 1st and 2nd Person the خें ${ }^{\text {is }}$ omitted
(c) dā is followed by a Noun, sing; Masc ;
$\left\{\begin{array}{lllll}d e & \text { Do. } & \text { do. } & \text { plu: " } \\ \text { diā̀n } & \text { Do. } & \text { do. } & , " \quad \text { (Obl), } \\ d i \bar{i} & \text { Do. } & \text { do. } & \text { sing Fem: } \\ d i \bar{a} \dot{n} & \text { Do. } & \text { do. plu: } & \end{array}\right.$

Example.

भह్ँ सा बूँडा
भरुँघ दे वّ亏े

भहॅ豸 सी वॅडी
महुँ सीमां वॅडीभएं

munculih dā kuttā manuak de kuste
manukh diā̀ liuttiā $\mathfrak{n}$ n? $\bar{u} u$
manuch di kuttē
manukh dīān kuttīā̀


The man's dog.
The man's dogs.
To the man's dogs.
The man's bitch.
The man's bitches.
To the man's bitches.

For doolension, as to number and case, the Nouns may be divided into five groups These groups with all necessary changes are :-

1st, Masculine Nouns onding in $\mathbf{A}$.
To form ablique cases sing : change מा $\bar{a}$ into $\overline{\mathcal{Z}} e$.


Note－The following Nouns do not inflect to form the Obl ：cases，sing ；or Nom： plu：－

| उसा | talā | tank． | ษ゙せT | klunda | God． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| घना | bachā | defence． |  |  |  |
| एनिभा | dariā | river． | すন＇ | bharā | brother |

2nd－ALL OTHER MASCULINE NOUNS．
To form Obl：cases plu：，add $\bar{a} \dot{n}$ ．
ard．－FEMININE NOUNS ENDING IN $\bar{a}$
To form Obl ：cases plu：add wā̀n．
4th．－FEMININE NOUNS ENDIITG IN $u$ or uri．
To form all cases plu：change $u$ or uri into wā̀r．
5th．－ALL OTHER FEMININE NOUNS．
To form all cases plu：add $\bar{a} \dot{n}$ ．
Note．－Cases and numbers not mentioned above do not require any change fc Nominative．

EXAMPLES．

| Singular． |  |  | Plural． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Panjābí． | Roman． | Meaning | Panjābí． | Roman． | Meaning． |
| びミワ | ghorea | a horse． | ఋने | glowe | horses． |
|  | ghored <br> dī | of a hor | ひิच | т ghoọia | Sc．of＂ |




यै⿳亠二口欠，fित्ठ ghone＿wichch in＂
L．\｛ 巛ॅ구，合亏े ghore utte on＂巛़न，डीव ghoretik np to＂ I．びラ゙，ठे ghorene by＂ V．बिष्टे युने ve gho：c o＂，


 respentively．
 II．－Gender．

In Panjäbi there are only two Genders，Masculine，arid Feminine，but there are no fixed males by which these can be determined．

All names of Masculine and Feminine objects are Masculine and Femin ine Gender respectively．

The following is a rough guide to the Gender of other Nouns：－ ㅅums ending in $\boldsymbol{\text { m }}{ }^{\bar{a}}$ are generally Masculine．

$$
\text { " " } \quad \mathcal{Z}^{i} \quad " \quad \text { Feminine. }
$$

The principal exceptions to these two rules are ：－
（1）Feminine Nouns ending in $\bar{a}$（MT）＊

| अতा | jury $\bar{\alpha}^{\text {a }}$ | a place． | ค，${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | surithā | lesson． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| एरीभा | dutiōa | world． | दा | vā | air． |
| Ent | duă | merticine． | उत्ञा | raja | furlough． |
| आiठाइत | a！gya | order． | घटा | bawa | an epidemic． |
| भैठा | sarima | an army． | fिया | chilh $\bar{a}$ | funeral pyrs |
| fिठuT | $\operatorname{limp} \bar{a}$ | kindness． | भपीठडा | adhèrtà | obedience． |
|  | dyä | mercy． | Ј厅ヱヶ | haliā | murder． |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { मटू़ा } \\ & \text { fü } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | मक्षा | saria | punishment |
|  | sullia | peace． | 亏ेटा | bhet $\bar{a}$ | sacrifice． |
|  | lehimā ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | patience． |  | iwhila | malice． |
| fिएला | widiā | knowledge． | पीडस1 | $s \bar{u} \cdot r m t \bar{a}$ | bravery． |
| 7： | jātrà | shrine．${ }^{-}$ | मुण भायत | māya | wealth． |
| गुढ | guphà | cave． |  | servā | serrice． |
| एनтит | injiā | shame． | पनयाए | àharmsāla | religious |
| MदfठM1 | arsaryia | fault． |  |  | for Sikhs． |

＊Fmminine Nomb never change in oblique cases singriars．
2. -Masculine Nouns ending in $\bar{\imath}$


The following Feminine Nouns should also be noted :-


Some rules for forming the Feminine from the Masculine.


a washerwoman.
(c) Some are formal by adding r ito the list letters as:-

पठाठ puthān an Afghan.
यठाठी $\nu^{u+t} / \bar{a} v i \bar{i}$ an Afghan woman

## THE ADJECTIVE.

1. -Formation.

The following are the chief ways in which Adjectives are formed:-
(14) By allying $i$ (7) to a Noun.

गालएी gulābe rosy " गुलाघ fulāb ruse.
(b) By adding wan ( टाठ) to a Noun.

काठाटाठ ${ }^{\prime}, \bar{h}_{\bar{a} g u \bar{a}} n$ fortunate from
亏ाना blag fortune.
स पाद्धार $d y \bar{a} \omega \bar{a} n$ merciful! " स्ता dyad mercy.
(c) B! mefixing en (みठ) 'o the past tense of a Vert.

Ex.- भठमिधिभा insikhiä, _unlearned, from मिध्षता silihnā, to learn.

## II.-Declension.

All Adjectives enting in $\bar{a}$ ( $\boldsymbol{\text { HI }}$ ) are declinable, and follow the same rules, for intlection, as Nouns.


Exception.

## सह

## TIT.-Comparison.

The Comparative degree is formed by means of the postposition te
(긍) meanin $\mathrm{t}_{\text {rum }}$.
 bouk is better than that.

The Superlative degree is furmed by asing मத Зे, sublu te, मすठां 亏े, sallmān te

 the bust of all.

 is better than that.

The affic ia ( 7 मrI) is frequently found added to the name of a place and it


Ex.-Sing.: लग̃नiभィ lethauriā
Plu. : फन̃नीरने
lahauriye
a man of Lahore.
people of Lahore.

The word $k_{16}(\underline{\alpha})$ is often prefixed to a Noun and gives a sense of badness.
Ex.:- वठTJ = kurāhī, a wanderer from the right path, (religious sense). See ikhān de rāj di vithya page 6 line 19.
 Iuri is the Nom. form and hora $\hat{a}$ n the Inflected form.

Ex. :-Nom. मेठे चान्छे Јनी भाट्टे गत = mere chāche horī $\bar{a}-e$ han, my res ected uncle has come.

Infl. See Punjābē Bät chūt, page 28 line 11.
 Ex. पలु माता स्प bakut sārā dudh, plenty of milk.

The particle jihā (fād) gives a sense of 'like, or when added to an Adjective sense of diminution. It is Infected in the ordinary way.

Ex. :-Punäài Bāt. chït, page 68, line 4.

$$
\text { " } \quad, \quad, \quad 22 \quad \text { 4. }
$$

To give a sonse of 'each, an Adjective is repeated or the figure $2(\gamma)$ placed after for example :-
 $\dot{n}$ painj parij paise de.
or
This rule also applies to other classes of words besides Adjectuves.
 every house people are lying sick.

The following are a fro of the most (romumen Adjentina-

हीवा changā，good．
वाल्डा $k a \bar{a} \bar{a}$, dark．
मरनाहा sayānā，wise．
घ̆ढा budhdhā old．
届टा chhotā，small．
मेगटा $80 n n \bar{a}$ ，handsome．
§ंग tang，tight．
קॅॅया sidhdhā，straight．
वभக্গ ${ }^{\text {kamlā，foolish．}}$
उス $\boldsymbol{a}^{\text {tulkr }} \bar{a}$ ，healthy．
目मड ${ }^{\text {chust，active．}}$
हिॅना uchchā，high．
लमझ lañmā，long．
घ̀ ल़ bulā，deaf．


मैसा，घुा mañdā，lu九rā，bad． オौना gorā，fair．
ठराता nayānā，ignorant．
न्ञमात ${ }^{j u \bar{n}, ~ y o u n g . ~}$
दॅना waddā，large．
₹ $\overline{\text { n }}$ kijk $\bar{a}$ ，ugly．
हिलूप dhillā，loose．
fिंगा wing ā，crooked．
भवल्ড टाल्ড ${ }^{a k a l w a ̄ l a ̄, ~ s e n s i b l e . ~}$
亏ैठी rogĩ，sickly．
निप्डुт jiulhā，lazy．dell．
हीटां nīwāñ，low．

ठीठा ${ }^{\text {gungā，dumb．}}$
अீถु añu ā，blind．

In pronjāli，when we wish to show the material of which a thing is made， reverse the statement ；Ex．fūल सो 亏̄प＝pital di top，a brass gun，lit：brass of gu मऊे टी दाली＝sone dī wālī，a gold earing，lit．earing of gold．

THE PRONOUN．

1st person．
Singular．

1st person．
Plural．

Nom．भै：main I．
Gen．भेगा \＆c．merāāc．my＇，mine．
D \＆A．भे：గत्र main n $\bar{u} \dot{n}$ to me．
Abl．में ${ }^{3} \& c$ ，main te \＆ce from me．


Nute－（1）．In oblique cases plural s $\bar{a}$（ मा）may be used in place of as $\bar{a}$（ク円） Ex．माন্তा w्य ${ }^{s a \bar{a} d \bar{a} \text { ghar，our house．}}$
2．Another form（uninflected）in use amongst villages for the plural is $\bar{a} p \bar{a} \dot{n}$ מrui meaning＇we，＇＇us＇This is used by those people speaking the mālwā dialect．
 we will go to Lahore．

## 2ND PERSON．

Singular．
Plural．

Gen．亏ेठा 亏ेते terā tere，thy，thine． डेठी
D \＆A．Зैं $\stackrel{n}{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \quad$ tain $n \bar{u} \dot{n}$ to thee
Abl．苟ंडे or $\overline{\mathrm{S}} \mathrm{J}$ tain te or te te from thee．亏ेनेदिन्ठ tere wichch in thee．
 डेठे डीव tere tik up to thee．
उुमीं tusin you，
उ्रमाइा \＆c．tusād． $\bar{a}$ \＆c．your，yours． उमांटू tusāñnā̃ to you． उुमां डे tusā̀n te from you． उमाने fॅॅठ tusāde wichch in you． उुमाने हि＂亏े tusa de utte on you． उुमा亏े डीव tusāde tik up to you．

Note．－In oblique cases plural tuh $\bar{a}$（उग丁）is commonly used in place of tus $\bar{a}$ ．
 $g \bar{a}$ I sha！！give you Rs． 5 ．

$$
3 r d \text { person (Remote). }
$$

| Singular． | Plural． |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nom． 8 uh or 6 －oh he，she，it，that． | GJ oh or 隹 wh they，those |
| Gen．थिमET \＆c．us dāa \＆c．his \＆cc． | Өिठांसा Sc unhā̀n dāac．their，theirs＊ |
| D\＆A． | Bिठां है unhā̀n nin to them， |
| Abl．धिम 亏े \＆cc．us te \＆ec．from him， | ठिठं：亏े \＆c unhāñ te \＆c．from them． |
|  | Өिठुi fिठ्ठ unhàं wichch in them． |
|  |  |
| Өिम डीव ustik up to him． | Bिठुं डीव mhkàn tik up to them． |
| Inst．ठिमटे us ne bylim． | ठितुं ठे unhān $n$ by them |

Note，－（1）．The Genitive affixes in the 1st and 2nd Persons are spelt with a hard d （ उ ）．In all other places they take $d$ soft（ 己）

（3）．A cammon usage of the people is to express the Inst：case by छित un or Gंत on instead of हिमरे us ne or छिउते oh ne This also applies to the Pronounptu it or $\hat{\varepsilon} \overline{\mathrm{J}}$ ，th but these forms cannot be used with Nouns．

NEAR DEMONSTRATIVE．

Singular．
Nom．दिए in or पेग eh this． Gen．टिमer so isdā \＆e．of this． D\＆A．fिम 气्री is nain to this． Abl．टिम $\overline{3} \& c$ ，is te \＆c．from this． （टिम சिॅ्ठ is wichch in this． Loc．$\{$ 仅时民िम र्ञाव is tik up to this． Inst．प्टमरे isne by this．

Plural
पिच in or 论 ${ }^{\text {eh }}$ these．


陀గुi 亏े \＆o，inhän te \＆c：from，these．


दिठुi उौव inikant tik up to these
द्वरुंग रे iṇhāñe by these．
INTERROGATIVE．

Singular．
Nom．वैंत，kaun，वृ．kī who？，what？

D \＆Aविम त्र
Abl．विम ⿳亠丷厂犬 \＆c．kis te \＆e．from whom．



Plural．
रैठ，kaven，री ${ }^{k i}$ who？，what

वितुiं रृ kinhāñ nūn do．
fवहुi 亏े kinhānte do．


विถुं डीव kinhān tīk do． ғৈहुांते kinhāñ do．

## RELATIVE AND CORRELATIVE.


$\overline{\boldsymbol{म}}^{\text {(so) }}$ has no inflected form.


## INDEFINITE.


luff. $\overline{\text { वम }}$ Rise बम $^{\text {kujh. }}$
Nute-(1). The Genitive affix, de ( $\overline{\text { e }}$ or $\overline{\text { § }}$ ), de where used in the preceding with another affix, is often omitted.

Ex. विम दिन्ठ lis wichch, in whom. ken vel.
(2). Another form of the Relative and Interrogative pronouns is सिग्ता

 wm Jे oh kehrā ghat hāi which is that house ?

भाय ( $\bar{p} p$ ) in panjabi is used to express 'self,' as भमीं भाय नादiंगो = asiñ $\bar{a} p j \bar{a} w \bar{a} n \dot{n g e}$, we shall go ourselves.

It is also used, nowadays, as a term of respect, as, nायदी धिठी यர̃ేी = $\bar{a} p d \bar{\imath}$ chit $h \bar{\imath}$ paharinchī. I received your letter.

भापता is used in a Possessive sense and signifies 'own' as मायता पॅञा सिकभा $=\bar{a} p m \bar{a}$ ghori $\bar{a}$ lias , bring your own horse.

उुमीं (turin) is used when addressing an equal or a superior, and $\overline{\underline{y}}$ (turn) when speaking to an inferior. But turn is often used in ordinary conversation without any meaning of inferiority.

## ADVERBS．

TIME．

| वए | kad | when？$\%$ | Е̌ح हानी | ikk wārì | once． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 习स | jud． | when． | हाठी हानी | $w \bar{a} r \bar{\imath} w \bar{a} r i$ | alternately． |
| Јこ | han． | now． | ढेठ | pher | again． |
| वसी | kadi | ever． | वल | kal | yesterday． |
| वसी हगीं | kade nahin | never． | भ | a） | to－day． |
|  | tad | then． | वल，すएवे | $\chi^{\text {kal，bhalke }}$ | to－morrow， |
| ससी वसी | kadi kadè | sometimes． | मせा，हुँ | sadà，nitt | lways． |
| वसी ठा वसी | kadi nà kudì sometime or other． |  | Еएঢ：Еモत | dinon | ay by day． |
| सैठी दानी | kinnīn wāri how often？ |  | Mने ठढीं | aje nahìn | ot yet． |
| नৈठी दाठी | jinnin wāri as often． |  | 6习又 ก़ | orak $n \bar{u} \dot{n}$ | at last． |
| छठठीं दाती |  | so often |  |  |  |
| পन্টाहव | achānk | suddenly． | भ์ड ถ్ | ant nūn | at length． |
|  | hume | soon． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { उुण्ड } \\ & \text { मटधड } \end{aligned}$ | turt | at once． |
|  | chirk $\bar{a}$ | late． |  | sawakhte． | early． |
|  |  |  |  | aksar | often． |
|  | kinna chir |  | भवमす |  |  |
| दाल | $w a \overline{l a}$ | about（with |  |  |  |

Note．－When 不e डीव jadtik，is used in the sense of＇as long as＇it is expressed affirmatively，but if it carries the meaning＇until＇it must be expressed regatively．
 main kam kardā rihā oh chup kīt $\bar{a}$ rih $\bar{a}$ ，as long as I worked he kept quiet．

## 

 $t \bar{u} n \dot{n}$ the rahu，until I（do not）come back，remain here．
## PLACE.





भе मिस्खष्ली ने ठलिभा मी＝jad sandūk khālī ho chaliā si when the box was nearly empty．

MISCELLANEOUS．

| गां | $h \bar{a} n$ | yes， | मॅड घछळ | satt bachan | alright． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ठJী | nahion | no． | टिठा | nirā | only． |
| fৈ̌గi | Kinnãà | how much？ | घम | bas | enough． |
| पेठां | ena ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | so much． | भ वमठ | aksar | generally． |
| Giठi | oņān | that much． | な゚も゙ | kiun | why ？ |
| ऩॅरां | jinnān | so much． | उाएा | dā̃dhā | very． |
| ठए3 | galt | wrong． | डीव |  | right． |
| すठ | bhar <br> （writt | whole ful <br> after noun．） | निय | $j i h \bar{a}$ | （affix，－ish）． |

Note－历 $\boldsymbol{r}^{\text {is }}$ used with the conditional or Imperative mood in place of గЈी
The word भूल＂Jी gives the meaning of＇quite＇or＇at all．＇
 hai，Gurandei is quite child－like．
 thing is no good at all．
 Prepositions do not iuflect．

Ex．：－में डेठे घिठां द5जीं क्रा मबस।＝main tere bīnān nakin jā sakdā， I cannot go without you．

भेगा पंच उुगाఫे हे亏े जै＝merā ghar tuhāde nere hai，my house is near yours．

## PREPOSITIONS．

All Prepisitions，except those given in the declensions of Nouns and Pronouns， given previously，require a Genitive affix to connect them with the Noun they govern．

They may be divided into two groups ；

> 1.-'Ihose taking the affix de (से).

| भॅठो | agge | before． | मंठ，ठाल | sarig，？${ }^{\text {a }}$ l | $l$ with． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mटुमान | anusār | according to． | मघম | sabab | on account of． |
| भरएठ | aindar | within． | Јेठ | hethan | below． |
| หंこず | aidaror | from within． | 入ेल | kol | by，near．whe |
| 8ิち，Өّひ | utte，upprar | $r$ above． | বえら゙ | kulon | from near． |
| ல゙ひず | upparor | from above． | वाठठ | kāran | on account of． |
| ममेउ，मटे | samet，sane | together with． | तिवए | gird | round． |
| मागमटे | sāhme | ore，in front． | जॉंड | gabhe | in the midst of |
| घिठसे चितसे | irde yude | round about． | पिहे | pichke | behinả，after． |
| ถె亏े | ne？${ }^{\text {e }}$ | near． | Чठஹेयाम | païle pāse | beyond． |
| घा丁J | bāhar | outside． | घெठ！ | $\operatorname{bin} \bar{a}$ | except． |

2．－Those taking the affix $d \bar{\iota}$（Eी）．


## CONJUNCTIONS．

| Mघट1 | athwa | or． | से，नेवठ | je，jekar |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| विधं | kioñ jo | because． | செ | is larke |  | there |
| काहें | unāweri | aithough． | मठहाँ，मठों | sagwãir， | stego | $i$ more |
| หすे，Зे， | ate，te，ar | and． | उi | $t \bar{a} \dot{n}$ |  | ．（but |
| นठ | par | but． | ठाले | nāle |  | also． |
| वीवठ | kitarain | how． | उांदी tāri | ̄ nove | clo | s，still |
| वराヲउ | kudāchit | perhaps． | घतोठ | baguir |  | without |




Ex. :-- वाहें छु रे र्थन ऊँटीभां धापीभां यठ उiं दी बुषा किगा bhāucen oh ne panj rotūān kiādhiān per lāñw bhuch hā rihā, although he ate five breads yet he remained hungry.

## 

 sômething.

## THE VERB.

The conjugation of the Verb in $\operatorname{Parija} \bar{a} b \bar{\imath}$ is very regular.
All the Verbs, with the exception of the Defective $\boldsymbol{j} \boldsymbol{\tau} h \bar{a} \dot{n}(a m)$ and the auxiliary च̄ठा hoñā (to be), are divided into two classes Active and Neuter. An Active Verb is
 "the horse.

A Neuter Verb has no object, Ex. : में बコमी Өैँ亏े घेठा = main kursi utte baith $\bar{a}, ~ I ~ s a t ~ o n ~ a ~ c h a i r . ~$

The Moods are five in number, i.e., Infinitive, Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive, and Fotential.

The Infinitive always ends in ता $^{(n \bar{a} \text { or ता (nā). To obtain the root cut }}$
 well. This also gives us the 2 nd pers, sing, of the Imperative.


भा $(\vec{a})$ is the root and 2 nd pers, sing, imper, of भुठ्ठिठा $\bar{a} u n \bar{a}$
The Present Participle is formed in throe different ways ;
1st.-If the root onds in a consonant add eा (dā) to it.

2nd.-If the Verb ends in छिठा (unā), cut off ता $(\dot{n} \bar{a})$ ard add षं। (ind $\bar{\alpha})$.
Ex. :- भाढ्टिता $\bar{a} u n \bar{a}=$ to come, MT $\bar{a}=$ come भ'िं- $\bar{a} u n d \bar{a}=$ coming.
3rd.-If the rootonds in a vowel add $\dot{\text { ¿ }}$ ( $\dot{n} d \bar{a}$ ) to it.
Ex.:-माटा $j \bar{a} n \bar{a}=$ to go, मा $j \bar{a}=$ go. मांटा $j \bar{a} \dot{n} d \bar{a}=$ going.
The Past Participle is formed by adding f مft $(i \bar{a})$ to the rooi.
 this rule however there are the following exceptinns:-

Infinitive.

| मैटा | saunā | to sleep. | मॅड़ | suttā | slept. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| वठठा | karṇa | to do, | वीउ1 | kīta | did. |
| सेटां | lainà | to take. | एीडा | lītā | took. |
| ऐेटा | den $\bar{a}$ | to give. | feॅ亏! | $d i t t \bar{a}$ | gave. |
| योटा | pina | to drink. | थीडा | $p \bar{t} \bar{a}$ | drank. |
| मीठिटा | sīuna | to ew. | मीडा | sità | sewed. |
| ठुण | nuhāuna | to bathe. | চुரুi | nahātā | bathed. |
| ध एँ ट्रा | khalon $\bar{\square}$ | to stand. | घएँा | Khalotā | stood. |
| पंटा | dhonā | to wash. | प亏5 | dhotā | washed. |
| हैटा | dhainā | to fall. | हॅठा | dhathà | fell. |
| पैठटा | baithnā | to sit. | घैठ1 | baithā | sat. |
| थीगटा | $p \bar{i} h n \bar{a}$ | to grind. | यीटा | pithà | ground. |

Infinitive

| वैЈटा | kahnā | to say． | \｜वगा | $k i h \bar{a}$ | said． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| もTぐ | khān $\bar{a}$ | to eat． | धाया | $k h a \bar{a} d h \bar{a}$ | ate． |
| דाटा | jān $\bar{a}$ | to go． | निभा | giā | went． |
| みठठ！ | marnā | to die | み保 | moiā | died． |
| चैटा | paina | to fall． | furrt | pià | fell． |
| ताठ্ত | $g \bar{a} u n \bar{a}$ | to sing． | ठागfटभा | $g a ̄ r i a ̄$ | sung． |

The following Verbs take the regular nast participle as well as the irregular ：－

Infinitive．
Past Participle．（Irregular）．

| माटठा | $j \bar{a} n n \bar{a}$ | to know． | 7！ | $j \bar{a} t \bar{a}$ | knew． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ひ『T「రا | pachhānnā | to recognise． | U¢T51 | pachhāt $\bar{a}$ | recognised． |
| देषटाँ | wekhnā | to see． | f̄ర¢ | diththā | saw． |
|  | bañnhhnā | to bind． | घया | badhdhā | bound． |
| fञनाटां | diggnā | to fall， | चॅЈा | digg $\bar{a}$ | fell． |
| fित्यां | rīnahnā | to stew． | चिया | ridhdh $\bar{a}$ | stewed． |
| टॅटटां | $t u t n \bar{a}$ | to be broken | ट̌टा | tuta $\bar{a}$ | broken． |
| ठॉटై | grunahnā | to knead． | ठॉप1 | $g u d h d h \bar{a}$ | kneaded． |
| घ $¢$ ठां | khulina | to be opened． | ษ゙ट5 | khurata | open． |
| कक्षतां | bhajnā | to run． | すぐ | bhannā | rau． |
| Јদ্র冖 | rujhnā | to be engaged | गॅप | rudhà | engaged． |

Note．－The different meanings of the Verb＇to fall，＇as given above ；

पีला painā，Means literally，＂to lay down，＂and is used compound with the above；
 āpue ghove tor diy piā，T Lat boy foll off his horse．

The Future Tense is formed in two different ways. If the root ends in a vowel
 $=j \bar{a} w a \bar{a} n g \bar{a}$, will go.
1.-If the root ends in a consonant we add to it भांठा $(\bar{a} \dot{n} y \bar{a}), \mathrm{Ex}$ वठठi $=$

 and a short a added, before दांगाr. wānȳ Ex. लदांठाr lawāngā - will take.

## CONJUGATION.

 other verbs, and follow none of the above rules we will conjugate them first.

$$
\text { Јं }=h \bar{a} \dot{n}, a \mathrm{~m} .
$$

Singular.
Present.
Plural.


## PAST.



## EXERCISES.

We are brothers. Ho was a good boy yesterday. Thou art wrong They were not at home. I am your father. It is very cold. We were right. IIe is asleep. You
were in his house．They are very bad girls．She is here．I was not blind．You are a tall girl．We were that inn＇s daughters．She was a little lazy．I was his mother．

Note．－Af si is must commonly used for Masc，Fem．Sing，or Plural，on account of the difficulty in remembering the genders．
ぞठा =honā, to be or to exist.

Root．可，ho exist．
 Past du．

うftrar hoià－existed Substantive चूटटालァ $=$ honwāla,
one who is．
$\qquad$
INDICATIVE MOOD．
Aorist Tense．


Present Tense．
Singular．Piural．

Definite．Presem．


」組 exiting \＆o．


We arc existing \＆

Imperfect.

 We were existing. \&

Past.
Singular.
Plural.


Perfect.


Pluperfect.


Future.


Future Probable.
Singular


Future Probable.
Plural.
M. F.

Future Perfect.
Singular.


Plural.


Active Verb.
ய्लटा ghalri $\bar{a}$, to send.
ROOT ய्यื ghat, send,
ACTIVE VERB.

Present Participle யलसा ghaldā, sending Past do. uहिभभा ghaliā, sent.

Conjunctive ய्यए वे ghat he, having sent Substantive யलट ᄅाला ghalanwāla

IMPERATIVE MOOD.


## INDICATIVE MOOD.

Aorist Tense
Singular.
Plural.


Present Tense.


Definite Present.
Singular.


Definite Present.
Plural.

Habitual Present.

## Singular.



Habitual Present.
Plural.
M.

யलॅे ी़ऐ ghalde huride
F.



Imperfect,
1st, 2nd, 3rd. Singular.- Wफ्टा, ghaldā, सी di, मी sī. I was sending, \&c.
1st 2nd 3rd Plural.-ய्यट्ड, ghald, सीभां dī̄̄$\dot{n}$, मी si. We were sending, \&uc. Imperfect Habitual.

1st, $2 \mathrm{nd}, 8 \mathrm{rd}$ - As in habitual present, but use, मो $^{8 i}$ for $\mathrm{J}^{i k a} \dot{n}$ and its inflected forms.

யलटा
घमटा
ऐेटा
बाए वएला
ghablu $\bar{a}$ to send.
chumm $\bar{a}$ to kiss
dena $\bar{a}$ togive.
gāl kudhna to abuse.

मゴघडा ऐटी sakāitā dene to aid.
घीवला bijna to sow.

मिएटा milnā to meet. ॠॅञ्रता ju?ñä to join.

Translate :-
Kiss your sister. We always aid the poor. I always meet him. The girls are sending food. You were giving me clothes. He was abusing my father. He kisse his aunt. She sends money to them. We are sending these boots. She always abuses me. The women sow the curn. Meet me tomorruw. Sund this man. Sho always gives me food. Ha is joining a broken table.

Past.
Singular.

1st.-) मेँ यึस्यमा



> Past.

1st. =- Mमी: ufएकभा
2nd-- उमीं यंटकभा
3 3rd.- छुतां ते wम्फभा
main ghaliā,
tūn nhalid $\}$ M. \& F. I sent, \&c.

## Plural.



Perfect．
Singular．
1st．－में ufट̄भा Ј̈ main ghaliā hai ？

3ra．－छुग हे ưिएभाचैतhne ghaliā hai

Perfect．
Plual．
 2nd．－उमीं ưत्रभा ने tusing ghalī hai


Pluperfect．
Síngular．

Pluperfect．
Plural．

Note．－（1．）When the Instrumental case is used，the Verb agrees with the object in number and gender，except when the object is governed by the preposition है $n a \dot{n}$（to）．In the latter case the Verb is ưed in the form of the 8rd person，sing，masc，as given above．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ex. :- छु丁 內 बिठो पन्नु, oh ne chiththr parkt, = He read the letter. }
\end{aligned}
$$ She struck her sister．

2 The following Verbs do not take，the Agentive case ：－
 to have done．

## Translate :-

I sent him away. You have given me a bad rupee. Thou hast struck me. They had sown the seed. I have met him in the village. Thou gavest him a pice. He kissed his mother. We abused them badly. They sowed some flowers. We have lost all our money. They have sent us some fruit. You have killed the child. We had made a chair.

Future.
Singular.


Fiture.
Plural.


Future Probable.


Fiture Probable.
Plural.


Euture Tense.
Singular.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ist-7 M. } \\
& \text { F。 }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 3.d.--) }
\end{aligned}
$$

Translate:-
She will give this to me. We shall be sowing the corn. They will have lost their cattle. I will see where he is. They will be stewing some meat. You will hare run the race. You will be eating your dinner. They will kiss all of 118 . You will sit there. They will be sitting on chairs

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The Subjunctive or Conditional Mood is formed by prefixing वे $j e$, or $\begin{aligned} & \text { मेवठ }\end{aligned}$ jekar, meaning ' if, 'before the Indicative mood.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ex. :- ने भें யस्टा }{ }^{j o} \text { main ghald } \bar{a}=\text { If I had sent. } \\
& \text { ते ड्रमींयक्डरे } j e \text { tusin ghalde }=\text { If you had sent. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Passive voice.

The Passive Verb is used when we wish to denote that the subject of the sentence is the receiver of the action, as, 'I am beaten,' 'She was struck,' '.They will be punished.'

The Verb is formed by the using of one verb, generally नाहा $j \bar{a} n \bar{a}$, to go, with the past participle of another, for example, भानिमा ज्ञाता māriā $j \bar{a} n \bar{a}$, (to be beaten).

In the declension the Past Participle retains that form throughout whilst the other Verb follows the same rules used in declining the Active Verb.

Ex. :- में भाठिभा fिभागएं main māriā giā hān. I am beaten.
छिं भाठी नादे ठी ohmārījāwegi, She will be beaten.
छिंग माठे ठाष्टे मी oh māre gae sī They were beaten.
There is also another form in common use which is declined regularly witin the use of the Verb Ј̄टा honā, to be. The form consists of the root of the Verb, to which long $\bar{i}(7)$ is added, followed by the suffiix सा $d \bar{a}$.


COMPOUND VERBS.

Cormpound Verbs in Pinjäbi are numerous. They are, as a sule, used only in the Past Tense, and are formad by adding one Verb to the root of another. They have no rule and can only be learnt by practice.

The following are the most common :-
 (am able to) jump.
 (am) finished eating
 I killed him.

पैटा pain $=$ to lie. $\quad$ छढ f̄ठा fिम्म मी oh dig pià si $=\mathrm{He}$ had fallen down.

These four form Compound Verbs with the root of any other Verb but can not be used alone. The meaning of the two former is the same as in English, but that of the two latter must be acquired by practice.

Other Verbs which are often used in the same manner are, नृतह $j \bar{a} n \bar{a}$ (to go!. सेटा denā (to give), लेटा lxina (to take), भाधिता $\bar{a} u n \bar{a}$ (to come), and Jधटा rakhn $\bar{a}$ (to put, to keep).

It must be remembered that, in the above, the root, although the principal part of the Verb, remains uninflected

The word $\bar{\Psi}$ 디 $p \bar{a} i n \bar{a}$ when used with the Infinitive of another Verb, also gives a sense of compulsion ; for example:-

亏ें है माता पदेगा tain $n \bar{u} \dot{n} j \bar{a} n \bar{a}$ paweg $\bar{a}=$ You must go.
 to to that work.

Tho use of the Dative case with this Verb must be carefully noted.
Many Verbs, which may be classed as compound, are formed by using a Noun with टेटा dBnā (to give), वठठा kunā (t, do), or कैटा lainā (to take), for example.

ढामी phāं모i, the gallows.
2 $\boldsymbol{H}^{k i n m, ~ w o r k . ~}$
बाद्वा h hāra, hire.
भॅळ mull, price.

छíमी ऐटटा $\mathrm{pha} \dot{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{s} \bar{i}$ denā, to hang.
वेम वतठा karim kurna, to work.

भुल इॅेटт mul luina, to buy.

In connection with the above, the Verb वठठा karnā, to do, also signifies" to be
 I read every day.

The following rules regarding Verbs must be carefully noted :-
1.-The Verb fuळा वउठा Pichhā karnā, (to pursue) always takes the Genitive caso.
 kita, Ho pursued the army.
2.-The Verb fमलळூ milnā, (to meet) always takes the Dative case.
 He met me on the road.
3.-To denotp respect we use the plural form of the Verb,

4.-There is no Verb 'To have' in panjablī. To express the same meaning we use the Verb 'is,' together with tho Preposition $\bar{\alpha}$ ल kol, (with).

Ex. - मेने वैल चै merekol hai, I have. बिमसे वैल्ड मi us de kol si He had, or she had.

It is alao expressed by the use of the Dative case, as in the following example. जें

It is also expressed by the use of the genitive case. 亏ेचा र्वी युउ चु tora hoi Putar hai, Have yon a (aty) orn.

5．－Sometimes the Infinitive is used to give the same idea as the Present Tense．
Ex．：－में बि＂घे గा मरता गं main uththe $j \bar{a}$ sakn̄ā hāin，Can I go there？
6．－－Whon the Infinitive is preceded by a preposition it is not inflocted，but the final $\bar{a}$ is omitted．

Ex．：－－घात கटी khän lui，for eating．किष区 ळटी likhan lai，for writing．
7．－－The Verb एँगता lagṇā，has two meauings via．，＇relationship，＇and＇cost＇
 एठाऐे Јठ jijā eh donon tere ki laadehan，Brother－in－law what relation are both these to you？
fिम 亏े 亏ेठा री लठा is to terā kī lagă，what did it cost you？
8．－－If an Infinitive，with the final $(T)^{\bar{a} \text { omitted，be used with the Verb }}$ ऐला den $\bar{a}$ ，to give it gives a sense of permission．
 oh ṇūn āun de，let him come．

9．－－Similarly，if used with the Verbs ऊॅठाठा lagnā，or इf̄ठा dehinā，it con veys the idea of a＇beginning，for example ：－－

बिंग वैम वठठ फॅठो oh kanm karan lage，they began to work ऊु एत̉त इلे oh la！̣an dahe，they begau to fight．

10．－－By using the particile，$\overline{\text { J }}$ hi with the present participle we obtain the meaning＂immediately＂＂at the instant of＂as ：－－

छुण मुट्ల Јी मठ fिभा or sundā hi margiā，immediately on hearing it he died．

immediatoly on entering she fell．

11．－－The use of the Conjunctive particle $\AA \bar{\alpha} k i$（having）must be often practised， ＊s it is extremely useful in writing long sentences．

12．－－In Panjabi all＂indirect＂statements must be translated＂direct．＂
Ex．：－＇He said he would come＇must be translated Giं丁 לे भाfury fa में भादiंगा．oh ne ākhiā ki main āwāngā．

13．－－The Verb đलूमा Пाता chaliā jānã，when used in one of the＇Imperfeot tenses means＇to go＇；when used in any of the other tenses it means＇to go away，＇

Numerals．

| 1 | \＆¢́ح | ithe． | 17 | $8)$ मЗ゙コi | satārān． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | ？ऐ | do． | 18 | Qt Mठानां | athāāa |
| 3 | ३ Эॅろ | tin． | 19 |  | unnin |
| 4 | 8 जात | chār． | 20 | २० दीच | wih． |
| 5 | 4 थ̂त | prinj． | 21 | २१ सॅवी | ikiti． |
| 6 | ह हे | chlee． | 22 | २२ घाटी | bàz． |
| 7 | 2 मॅЗ | solt． | 23 | र३ 亏¢＇ | tei． |
| 8 | $t$ 以ठ | uthth。 | 24 | 28 もॅटी | chaver． |
| ง | v ऊँ： | murn． | 25 | र यै푸 | pariji． |
| 10 | 90 सम | dus． | 26 | रह छॅघी | chhabbi |
| 11 | Q१ साठं | $y \bar{a} r \bar{a} \dot{n}$. | 27 | २）मडाव्टी． | stā̀． |
| 12 | Q२ घाठi | $b \bar{a} r a \bar{r}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 28 | र० Mॅठाट्टी | athtinàt． |
| 13 | Q₹ डेठां | terā̀ | 29 | マセ ठिठろす | 2natti． |
| 14 | 28 नैं 2 | charudài． | 30 | ₹० डीच | ih． |
| 15 | १य Чิसठा | paridrà ${ }_{\text {a }}$ ． | 31 | इQ वॅडी | katts． |
| 10 | Qर्ट में | solãr． | 32 | ३2 घॅडी | batti． |

NUMERALS－concluded．

| 33 | २₹ ふิ3ी | tetī． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | 28 \＃ैं डी | charinti． |
| 35 | ३ पेंडी | painti． |
| 36 | ₹ ¢ Шॅडी | chhattr． |
| 37 | ३ मैंड़ी | sainti． |
| 38 | ३૯ मढ゙ડी | athatte． |
| 39 | ३์ Өिएडएक | untālu． |
| 40 | 80 ताली | chālı̄． |
| 41 | घृडाली，वड | ाखी <br> ikia hicta |

42 ठर घडातうी butãl．
43 8३ उलगउाली turtāt．
4488 बुड़की chutāli，
$40 \quad 84$ पैंडल्डी peritali．
46 8है हन्डाली chhutăli．
4782 मैजाएう saritalぇ
48 8t मЈनाली atliǎ
$498 \mathrm{c}^{5}$ हिलिता minija．
5040 भैक्षा丁 parijāh．
514 हिवहिक्षा，inuruinja， वfित्रा हैuinjā．

52 பर घf尺̣ता unvinjā．
5343 उनfहृत्रा tarwinjā。
5448 बांनी ch churinja．

56 यह इन्येना dhapinja．
5742 मउfृृता xutwinja．

NUMERALS－concluded．
84 t8 छुठमी churāst． 194 र8 हुठहतें churānwen．

85 七Ч భ甘ामी packāsi．
86 七ह्ध हिभामी chれ̄āsi．
87 七つ मउार्मT sutāst．
88 tt अठामी athāsī．

90 र० ठघे nubbe．
91 रQ मिवाहलें，ikānveri．
वाहद्ध：kānwen．
92 रिश घाठदे bānwen．
93 इ₹ 亏ुठाठदे tirānwè．

95 से पठाठरें pachānwer．

ง．）मडातटे：satānwen． रै भठाठदें àthānuer． さ囚 ऊfइतद्ध：narinwer． 100900 में sans．
101909 fषव में घिव，fモर̄उठ मे
iksau ik or ikotar sau．
102 १०२ घिवमे そे iksaudo． 103 q०३ fृ又 मे डित ikisau tin． and the rest are regular．
 ๕ֹां dohan．
Ex．：－ऐहें मृने सन गते dowen mund：dour gae，both the boys ran away．
 māriā，Both the boys struck me．

## Ordinals．



The remaining Punjábí Ordinals are formed by adding दiं wān，to the numerals，


The particle $\underset{\sim}{2} k u$ ，is also added to weights，measures and numerals and gives thi conse of＂about＂as मेन $\underline{\alpha}$ serku＝about a seer，मैंव ञात sau ku jawänconout a busurea mon，मटव वटर mankiukanak＝nbout a maund of whest．

## USEFUL TERMS．

## Relations．

Masculine．Feminine．

＂father मेनi saurā． ＂brother（eider）产ठ jeth． ＂＂（younger）ऐेटठdewar． uncle पֹऽЈЈi patihura． Wife＇s G．father モfeम゙ंत dadiaura．
father मेंगा surūa． brother माल्र＇sālā．
 Father fư，pio．घाय，$l \bar{a} p \bar{u}$ ． उाटीभा，bhā̄̄̄．एकाला lāiā．

Fonther＇s father ETET；त̄̄̄ua．घाघा $b \bar{a} b \bar{a}$ ． hrother（elder）उाएता tāyā．
＂（younger）Biच्ठ chāchā．
Mother＇s father ठাठ n nānā．
brother भाभा māmā．
Son Uुड putr．
Son＇s son प̄उT，pot $\bar{a}$ ひ̆डूT potrā．

Widow
Wife
Wife＇s G．mother ठठ̄Јम narenas．
＂mother म゙म sass．
＂sister माल़ sālъ．

Wife＇s aunt |  |
| :---: |
| उन patras． |

Husband＇s G．mother 巴eेगम dadenas．
＂mother मॅम sass．
＂sister ऊटाट nanān．
＂aunt 乙उठम putrus．

Mother मiं mā̀．
Mother＇s mother ठाठी nāñ．
sister मामी māsi．

Father＇s mother चासी dādi． sister すुर्यT bluã．
Daughter पी $d k$ ．
Daughter＇s daughter ₹Jड्aी，dohtri． घЈडी doliti

RELATIONS．
 duktà
husband耳दापी juwā
Brother उता bluarā．
Brother＇s son वडीक्षा buatīja．
Sister＇s＂丁ऐटेiं bhanewān．
husband वठटपीभा bhanwā̃ā． Step father भड़ूभा fिOि matreā pio． Maternal aunt＇s husband भामत्त māsa？． Paternal＂＂ढढळ्र phuphaṛ． Brother－in－law（wife＇s brother）माएड sālā．

Generation
Wife＇s family
Step relations みすิ̀भt matreā，（prefix）． Ex．：－みड్àभा すठт step brother．etc．

Son＇s daughters पัड़ी，potri थัड़ pout． wife గ़्र ग nūnh．
Sister बेट hain．
Sister＇s daughter उटेद्धीं bhañewin．
Brother＇s＂उडीती bhatiji． ＂wife वठवाटी bharjā̃ छाषी bhābhi．

Stop mother मЗ్రेपी मां matrē mān．
Maternal uncle＇s wife भार्भौ＇$m \bar{a} m \bar{\imath}$ ．
Paternal＂＂ठाषी chāchī．
Sister－in－law（wife sister）माल्डी sāli． Husband＇s brother＇s wife सठाली drān̄̄． ＂e．＂＂म्ठTसी jathārit． Parents of betrothed व₹ु kuram． Bachelor वूरगा kuārā．

Note：－भfॅट̃ mahittiur，gives the meaning of orphan．
Ex．：－Father less，fư भfिटठ piu mahittav，mother less．मां भだटठ mān mahittar．

## COLOURS．



COLOURS-conchuded.

Ordinary.
forses

| Јठ | hatrà | green. | मभ์巴 | scunarid | dun. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| धलामी | bridami | brown. | भघツ | alluk | piebald. |
| มमझमाही fयmसनी | anmãni <br> piāji | sky blue. pink. | নोग | gora | iron grey. red (cattle). |
| वमए। | Uhưslā | brown. | घॅठा | bagy $\bar{a}$ | white (cattle). |
| वितमक्ठी | kiramchi | crimson. |  |  |  |

Trades and professions.


TRADE AND PROFESSIONS－concluded


ENGLISH WORDS USED IN PANJABI．

| भवीटत | ajitan | adjutant． | आनहेतड jarnail | general． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| घा ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | bārak（ F ）． | barrack． |  |  |
| वा़ी | $k \bar{a} p h \bar{t}(\mathrm{~F})$ ． | coffee． | Јमयडाएड hosputāl | hospital． |
| वउठैल | karmail | colonel． | ¢ालट्टेठ（F）lāltain lantern， |  |
| व यЗाठ | koptān | captain． | एटतेठ laphtain | lieutenant． |
| वमाठ | kamān | command． | अेत mejar | major， |
| वममढेट | kamsuret（F）．commissariat． |  | भक्षठ | major， |
| वममतठ | kamisna． | commissioner． | f月मテَट（F）．miskot | mess． |
| वैบถึ | lear | commany． | भ习सळी ardic | orderly． |
| वाग | kāg | cork． | यढेट（F）．paret． | parade． |
| बँचदाठ | kuchwān | coachman． | ＋ंनफष्षाठा jehl．khāna | jail． |
| रेंमफ（F）． | kaunial | council， | ठेल（F）．rel | rail． |
| নारएाন | $d \bar{a} k d \bar{a} r$ | doctor． | すบ己 ${ }^{(F) . ~ r a p a t ~}$ | report． |
| ढ己 | phut | fort（12 ins）． | मटेमठ steshan | station． |
| अयीए | apil（F）． | appeal． | जैलोभा taulia | towel． |

ENGLISH WORIDS USED IN PANJABI．

| वंटीऊ kȧntīn canteen． | रमाही？ | kamãniar | commandar |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| मानटीfৈ̄ेट sārtiphiket certificate． | घfすア | brehirā | bearer． |
| मढनमJ afisar officer． | 亏阝 | tos | toast． |
| भैध్क्षीठ（F）．mokhjun magazine． | บाउमए | pārsul | parcel． |
|  | उुप | turap | troop． |
| वमेटी kametī committee． | Јम® | rāshan | ration |
| इiu dipu depot． | 如य令ठ己 | chap | hief court． |
| मव3 sakatar secretary． | Ч̂̃గम | pinshan | pension． |
| fिवम，टिबट țikas，ṭikat，stamp，ticket． | जैञी亏ंट | raijèdan | esident． |
| मुती santri sentry． | べटल | t，tal | total． |
| भौए mil mile． | வ⿹\zh26龴 | luin | line． |

TIME．

| यल | pal | moment． | भॉपी गत | $a d h, \bar{\imath}$ | midnight． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| भิट | mint | minute． | भ＂\％ | （1） | to－day． |
| யั่टा | ghairiṭa | hour． | व「5 | i， | yesterday or to－ morrow． |
| யร़ | yhat ${ }^{-1}$ | Indian hour （ 24 mins） | हेला | welā | time． |
| यfすठ | pehir | watch（3 hrs．） | หッ ग丁 | ajjrāt | to－night． |
| fसठ | din | day． | 㐅くら ごろ | licl rāt | last night or， |
|  |  |  |  |  | t．）morrow nighto |
| भगीठा | muhina | mouth． | 呩気 | parson | day before yesterday． |
| एすग | witrhà | year． | ひिइल्ञ म मृाने pichhle athwāre，last week． |  |  |
| उ习习1 | turka | dawn | Чिइएे みगीठे pichhle mahine last |  |  |
| मटेन | 8raver | morning． |  |  | month． |
| Eयfिन | duppor | mid－day | fिद्धले हठगे pichhle warhe， last year． |  |  |
| लँचा है凶ा | Lenutāvelà，after－noon． |  | भगत्म भठटाने agle athwàre， next week． |  |  |
| मियभा， <br> उनरालi | \｛turkālān \} |  | भवाङे भणीठं agle muhine， nuxt month． |  |  |
| ता3 | ràt | niglat． | भगतन द | agl | urhe，next year |

## Table of Weights．

भपी छटांव uddhī chhatārik，one ounce． Бटां又 chhatã̀nk，two ounces．
भप या $a d h p \bar{a}, 8$ th of a seer．
ひैटा या parin̄ā $p \bar{a}, 3$ chhittanks．
या $\mu \bar{a}$ ，4th of a seer．
मटा या sawā $p \bar{a}, 5$ chhittanks．

भय मेन ${ }^{a d h}$ ser， 8 chhittanks or half
उउठ था tin $p \bar{a}, 12$ chhittanks or $\frac{5}{4}$ of a
今उठ या ${ }^{[\text {［seer．}}$
मेठ ser， 16 chhittanks．
मदा मेठ sawā ser，one seer and a quar． ter．
इ्रह मेन $d \bar{u} d h$ ser，one seer and a half．
चेडे そूमेठ parne do ser，one seer and ［ three quarters．
е मेठ $d_{3} s e r$ ，two seers or nearly 4 lbs ．

मеा दै मेठ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ awā do ser，two seers and ［ a quarter．
 यैंटे f亍ठ मेठ paune tin ser，two seers and ［ three quarters．
fीठ मेठ tin ser，three seers．
मदा उित मेन sawā tin ser，three seers and a quarter．
माह्हे उ亏त मेठ sädhe tin ser，three seer and a half．
पैंटे चाठ मेठ paune chār ser，throe seers and three quarters．
\＃ाठ मेठ chār ser，four seers．
यैन मेठ panj ser，or दॅटी wattī，five
पजी dhari，ten seers．
चैट dhaun，twenty seers．
मट man， 40 seers．
माटी $m \bar{a} n \bar{i}, 12$ maunds．

## Days of the Week．

भेडदाठ aitwār，Sunday．
मैभदाठ somwār，Monday．
मेठालदान manigalwār，Tuesday．
घपदाठ ludhwār，Wednesday．
दीठदाठ vī wā̃，Thursday．
मुवठदाठ shukarwār，Friday．
छमिहठटाठ chhanichhar wār，Satur－

## The Months．

भाư māgh，January．
ढॅठाट pheggan，February．
छो $\overline{\text { E chet，March．}}$
fिमाध्ध wisākh，April．
मेठ jeth，May．
गत्र hār，June．

माटल sāwan，July．
sासন゙＂bhādron，August．
भॅㅐㅡ assū，September．
वॅडス kaitak，October．
भॅ्यठ maghyhar，November．
そेす poh，December。

[^0]
## The Seasons．

मिभाए siāl or मुद्धी sardi，the cold


गानमी garmi or Јुछंल्ड humāl，the hot $\begin{aligned} & \text { weather．}\end{aligned}$ घठमाड barsăt or चुभामा chumāsā，the $\begin{aligned} & \text { rainy weather．}\end{aligned}$

## The principal points of the Compass．

North ©ि
 South Еॅ甘ल dudikihan．


## Military Words．


 casbäb．
Admonish（to）चांटटाdārtuã
Advence（to）भॅठो द्यला nâ．Vindu
Aim（to）万िमाठा घठुटा nishānā

Arms चििभाठ huthiãr．
Army（f）मैठा，sxinā नेंत्र phuuj．

Arrow डीठ $t \bar{r}$ ．
Artillery 亏ेप甘ाठा tontǐañã．
$\therefore$ ttestation $\{$ म्रयागी से वठाठ ऊामें


Bail（f）דमाठ亏 jumānat．
usbāb．


Ball（camon）ठोल্ডा golā．
Bayonet（f）मिठोठ sanyi？？．
Belt（f，पेटी petū．
Blow up（to）छि छु ऐले udā denā．
Bow वमाड kiman
Bumnich fिएवाठिटा chilkāun．
Bullet（ f ）ठो त्डी gutuे．

Comm（rest）पना pura．
 Contonnent（f）है ही chkumi．
Cainuon（f）亏े tup．


## MILITARY WORDS－continued．

Cavalry चमातका rasāa
Cell वंश्री चै स $k a \bar{a} j 弓$ haud
 Clasp（f）वती ker？
Cleaning rags（f）टीठ，识 टॅसी ṭcll̃．
Componsation（for dear－（wiEी， ness of provisions（f）

Foot soldier पैएल raidul．
Fort निएा kila．
Fortification（f）विला घी सी kilā bandz． Fringe of turban इएक jhälar Furlough（f）उत्ञा rajā． Garrison（f）विस्टेसी हैक्र kile di phang． Guard पेगढт paíhrā．
Guide मन ्राす surder． Guilty 云मी dosk
Gun（f）घिल्रव bunduk．घе्टर badak． Halting place मृाय mukām．
Halt．（to）मुव⿰丬 天すठा mukiam Karnā．

Helinet（f）ぞひी topī．
Hostarge，（f）厄夭व dhakk．
Inprisonment，（f）वैस kail．

 Tufantry（f）（Nitive）$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { वाली liall paltan．} \\ \text { यहकटट }\end{array}\right.$日包乐 bados．
inquiry（i）उचीवाउ lakekāt
intrenchment そेन
Jail नेसफ甘ाता jel kkānä．

## MILITARY WORDS－contin：

Javelin ऊेत्דा nejā．
Kit भमघাম asbāb．
Knickerbockers $\frac{\tilde{3}}{}$ पा tañā．
Knife（f）हृ ती chhuri．
Load（to）लसटा liednā．
Loop hole भुठी（f）mori．
Ladder（f）ひैふી pxuri．
Lance ऊेत्राnejā घठह्णा barchchu．
Lead मिॅर siklkā．
Magazine（f）भेษत्नीठ mekhjĩn．
March（to）व्ठवठठा kiüch karnā．
Medal（war）उवभा takmā．
Measurement ठाप $n \bar{a} p$ ．
Mine（f）मृत्ठा surang．
Muster（to）fिटन्डी वठती gintī karnī
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text {＊Native officer } \\ \text {（Lieutenant）}\end{array}\right\}$ समालान jamādār．
Native officer（Captain）मूछेसाठsūbedās．
Native Officer（Major）मेघेटाव मेर्मठ sūbedār mejur．
Native Officer（Adjutant，मन्नीटठ अमझच
ajutan jumādār．
Oath（f）में
Pickaxe（f）गेंडी geriti．
 chā
Powder elodān $\cdot \bar{u}$ ．
Prisoner वैसी kuidū．
Punishment（f）．मता sajā．
Parade（f）．पठेट，paret वरैस kawaid Pay（f）उロ ম tulul．

Peace（f）मुप्रु sulhā．
Pension（f）fिठमतpinshan fैंगमingas．
Pouch（f）धीमी Khīsī
，large（f）飞以्इीडी thalītī．
Pouch 亏ेमसाठ toshdann．
Quoit \＃天चch Kkur
Rampart（f）मढीए，s•phīl ढमीए phasil．
Rauk ฮॅॅT huddā．
Range（f）छांसमाठी chāñd māri．
Ration（f）ठमе rasad．
Rebel ढमासी phasādū．

Regiment（f）यகटट praltın．
Riband ढीडा phītā．
Sappers and $\}$
miners（f）$\}$ मढठमेळा sopharmainā．
Sash न्ञाए $j \bar{a} l$
＊In the Native Cavalry there are four grades समालाठ，jamādār．ठमाषीटाठ，
 is called हठसी भेत्तन＝wardì mejar．

## MILITARY WORDS－contimuer．


Sergeant（Infantry）गे प्ऽसाब kauldār． Sergeant（Cavalry）चनेसाठduphedār．

Sentence ग्रम，hilkam ढउटा phatwā． Shield（f）हाल drā̄．

Soldier मयाJो sa， $\bar{a}, h \bar{\imath}$ ．
Spear（f）घठढ्ढी barchhi．
Sword（f）उलटाठ talwā̃．
Targot practice（f）चांट माटीcinandmār．

Transport（f）वानघवसाठी thār burdārū．

Troop ड्रुप turap．
Turban $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { large माढा sāfă } \\ \text { small（f）Чॅठाpagg．}\end{array}\right.$
Uniform（f）घठसी bardt．
Vallloy（f）uाटी ghātz．
Victory（f） हुते，तै phate，jui．
War（f）लज्ञाषी larā̄．
Wallet（f）氏゙ठवीत khurjin．
Warn（to）मउைछटां jutāunā．
Water－bottle ऐट゙ lotä．

Witness हिठाர ugāh．

## Civil Engineering Words．

## Account ल్खा lekhā．

Account book（f）निमाघ सी निउाष
hisāl dĩ kitāb．

Adjust（to）ठीव वठठा thîk kurnā．
 Agreement वराठ karāar．

A rch भगगाघ mahrāb．


Badge（f）उपद्वाम chapr：ās．
Bamboo टांम wāns．
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Bamboo framed work on } \\ \text { which tiles or thatch } \\ \text { are laid．}\end{array}\right\}$ ठाठ thāth．
Bank（of river）री हा kandhā．
Bar（a door bolt）（f）पिल्डी billi．
Barrel Чीया $\mathrm{p} \overline{\mathrm{q}} \mathrm{a}$ ．
Basket（small）（f）సँवठी tokri．
Basket（large）そँचा tokrā．

CIVIL ENGINEERING WORDG－－continned．

Bellows，（small）（f，पेंबत्रो ducuribui．

Bolt（f）छिटर्टी chitkani．
Brick（f）\＆\＆己 itt．

Brick dust（f）मुधी surlihī．
＂（sun dried）（f）नैقी fिॅट ketchecht


Erick kiln माद्य $\bar{a} w \bar{a}$
Bringe $1 \mathrm{c} \mathrm{\Sigma}$ mul．

Building（ f ）उद्देत्दी，hawelt（m）मवार makãn．

Bungalow घंठाएड bariglà．

Corpenter zure twintid．
Ckiling घु घंही dikat buivir．
Coment ममाल्डा mosila
Chain fanda jurijn．
Door 日寸 buta




Foundation（f）हॉं ل rīith．
Glue（f）म्रेम्म suiesh．
Height（f）हिछाषी uchā̃．
Hinçe $\bar{\alpha}$ घ干T licalja
Instrument Jiघभां huthiār．
Iron ऐंग lohā．
Labourer अस्तु mijor．

Level घनाइं brābur．
Lime 耳ु


bujaiáa hoia choraz．
Mallot（f）अंवालड mungli．

 minnā．
niturk Pation ，han


Pluth（f）政 चमी kurs5

Rafter（f）बती kieri．
Rommer सुमट durmut．
Reservoir 等平hanj．

CIVIL ENGINEERING WORDS－concluded．

Roof（f）Еॅन chhtit．
＂truss（f）बेंनी Kuincht．

Rootup（to）न्रिษाइता ukhá！？？
Rope Јॅमा，ressā（f）नॅमी russiv．
Sand if）⿳亠 3 rot．
Sand－paper नेठामात्ड regmāl．
Saw（f）भrनी āiu．
Screw येष्ठ proh．

Scaffold（f）अन्ठात mackāa

Spoar（f）घणही birchici．
Spite（f）भेタ mekh．
Tape नीउ pitia．
Tile 甘゙यず khaprā．
Wall（f）रूप Kaitchl．
White－wash（f）वस्टी k t？


## Medical．

## PARTS OF BODY．

Ankle fৈॅटा gitț̄a．
Arm（f）घांग banh．
Armpit（f）वॅЕ k kiakioh．

Back（f）fuठ pith．

Beard（f）Eानुत्यु datiz．
Belly fि天 ，find．
Blood ट5 J 1 in．
Bone（f）こॅ末ो hurdi．
Brain मटात $m$ ini

CaIf（f）चिँ＂ठी pillu．
Choek（f）तॉए
Chest（f）छाडी chhātच．
Chin（f）ऊै亏ी thodr．



Eyobal 言 सち：dolã．




MEDICAL－continued．

Finger（f）हैंगल्ऊी ungli
do．（little）（f）छीच्ठी chichi．
Flesh माम $m \bar{a} s$ ．
Foot บैउ pair．
Forchead मॅघा muththā．
Grinder（molar）（f）सानु dā？h．
Gum मम्＝न्दु masū？$h \bar{a}$ ．
Hand Јॅघ huthth．
Hair टाल wāl．
Head मिठ sir．
Heart Ееल dil．
Heel（f）भॅฐी addi．

Joint \＃\＃${ }^{2}$ jor．
Kidney गुठसा gurdā．
Knee ठोछा goda．
Leg（f）लॅड latt．
Lip Јัठ hoth．
Liver वस्मना kalejā．
Loin（ m ）लॅव，lakik（ f ）वमण kamar．
Lung ढेढज्रा piephra．
Mouth $\underset{=}{\text { fof }}$ munh．

Moustaches（f）भुॅَi muchhäñ．

Navel（f）प్రॅठी dhunni．
Neck（f）fिॉनी gichchī पँत dharn．
Nose ぶ丈 nalk．
Nostril（f，ठाम nai．
Palm（f）गघ सी उस्की hath dì talī．
Pulse（f，ठाइी，nārī ठघन्त nabaj． $\operatorname{Rib}$（f）Чमझी paslī．
Shoulder भेगढा mohḍă．
Side（f）दॅघी waklkhur．
Skull（f）घंयठी khoprī．
Sole（f）थेठ Еी उल्डो pair dī talī．
Stomach मेग्र mehdā．
Teeth ${ }^{\text {Re }}$ dand．
Tendon（f）ठा尹ana！．
Thigh Чॅट patt．
Throat ठाल्ड galā मीय्य suigh．
Thumb भீ

Tongue．（f）नीक $j$ julh．
Wrist（f）घीटी bīñ．

## Medicines．



llocs भुमॅघन musabbar．
Issafuetida（f）ff̃ठा hing．
Alum（f）ढटХ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ phatkari．
Ammonia Chloride ठमासठ nasādar．
Antimony मुठभा surmā．
Arecanut（f）मुपाती supāri．
Arsenic Alba ص̄̄ॅटा मी甘ीभा chittā sañkhiã．
Benzoin．लंघाठ lolạn．
Bitter apple．క్సॅभt tummā．
Borax．मचग्ठा suhāgā．
Calomel．उम वस्यु raskapū．
Camphor मुम्रव वप्रु mushak kapūr．
C＇ann：bis Indica ठाínt gārijā．
Cardamum（f）लानी lāchī．
Clov．s सें गा laung．
Catacheu वॅघा kuththā．
Chalk（f）צíन p pāndo．
Coriander（f）पलीम̣i ditnuīãi．
Cucumber．धीचा híū叩a，
Crotum need नमाल ठोटा jamâl gutā．

Datura पड़्रवा dhatūrā．
Fig（f）उस्तीठ hajir．
Fennel Fruit मेट्टे soe．
Honey（f）मींJ्ट shahid．
Lemon fिघ nị̂lū．


Linseed（f）भल ली alsi．
Mace（f）म历्ड $\widehat{a}^{2}$ jalwatri．
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mori or } \\ \text { Melboury }\end{array}\right\}$ ड़ड घटाता tãt badạ̄nā．
Mustard（f）उाट्टी rā̀．
Musk（f）वमड़्री kastürī．
Nux vomica व्ठळा kiuchlā．
Nutmeg Аैढ ए juiphal．
Poppy head ひैमउ post．
Prune भाल झुषाठा āla buthārā．
Sarsaparilla 合मघा ushbā．
Sulphur（f）धी हर ganidhak．
Tamarind fేघट्री iñble．

Vinegar．मिनवा sirkā．
Wax（f）भัम mom．
Yolk of Egg（f）भांबे सी नतदी
ānde de jurdi．）

## Diseases．

Abortion वॅचा हिवलनाता kachcliā ṇikul jānā．

Abscess है त्रा phora．
Acne fघॅभ thimm．
Ache（f）थीज्त $p i r$.
Ague वांघे eा उप liāribe dātap
Ascites नर्टैपठ jalandhar．
Blind み厄్T annhā．
Bald ती तr $g^{\prime \prime} \dot{n} j \bar{a}$ ．
Bubc（f）दॅप wecthath．
Cataract भुडीभு f母⿴囗 mutīa bind．
Catarrh 푸바 jukhām．
Cut नीज chir．
Consumption उप fॅॅХ tup dikk．
Cough（f）甘ُజ्य kharigh．
Cholera उै
Coma（f）घंगेमी bihoshr̃．
Deaf घे ल्डा bulã．
Dumb ठीठा gungāa．
Diarrhea．Еमड dast．
Dysentery येतम，rechush मठं末 maron．
Dyspopsia（i）घस Јत्रमीbad hajmi． Fever उप tap．

Fever（enteric）घनॅघठ सा उप barabbar． dà tap．
Gout ठीठीमr grenthizā．
Gonorrhea म्नाध sujāch．
Headache（f）मिठयीइ sir pir？
Heart disease（f）चिए सी घमानी
dil dĩ bamãarı．
Hemiplegia भपर्オठा adhrang．
Itch（f）घुठव lhuwl．

Lumbago（f）वमठ सी पीइ kamr $d \bar{\imath}$ mi？．
Lame रूநा laningã．
Liver complaint（f）वलेमे सी यीन्व
kaleje di pi？．
Onychia 母巴 हु chandrā．
Piles（f）घटामीत bawāsīr．
Prickly heat（f）fư亏 pitt．
Pimple（f）fिभृ ही phinmni．
Rheumatism दाष्टी wā̃．
Small－pox（f）भाड़＇mātā．
Spermatorhœa मटी पू नृтmani jharni Spermatote（sting）छंठा dung
Swelling（f）मेंत्र soj．
Wound न甘म，jalham w्याधं ghāo．
Worm रीज़ kiva $\bar{a}$ ．

## Judicial Words．

Adjure，（to）मेंЈ रेटी Bunik denĩ．
Agreement（f）fिक्षड likhat．
Allowance $\breve{\boxed{5}}{ }^{\text {r }}$ bivitta．
Altercation प्राइता jhagrā．
Assault（f）भाठवॅट mār hutl！．
Borrow（to）ग्ञाठ सेटा hudārl luinā．
Bribe（f）दॅही wocdhdhi．
Charge Єॅम dosh．
Claim सादा dāwā．
Complaint（f）ढfठभास，phriād．
ठाए्इम ṇālash．
Court（f）वहणनी leachahri．
Criminal（f）हैनसाती phuridārı．
Defence घम्ठr bachā．
Defendant भुせैला muduilā．
Evidence（f）ठिठाएी ujāhi．
Pleader दरील wakil．
Flunder（f）ณॅट Luit．
Prosecute（to）Uव亏 लँ ला paku？ lainá．
Rigorous Imprisonment मษठ वैस
sulhat kaid．

Fetters（f）घेजीरमi beriān．
Fine नउभाठा，jurmānā इॅठ dann．
Forgery（f）नाल्ऽमात्री $j \bar{a} l s a \bar{j} \bar{\imath}$ ．
Gambling F्ञा $j \bar{u} \bar{a}$ ．
Handcuffs（f）Јघवहीヶम「ं huthkariān．
Inquire into（to）fित्ठानठ ठता wichār kar！ā．

Jury（f）पष्ठैड pachait．
Justice fெभाi ṇiän．
Law 又గ్రß kaṇun
Law suit भृळमा mukedmā．
Mortgage（to）ठणले पठळा gahne
dharna

Oath（f）म゙ं f saunh．
Ornament बागटा yahna ．

Petition भठवी arj\％．
Robbery प＇হ्वा dhā？àa．
Thief 拥 chor．
Theft（f）छेठी chort．
Witness छिठाय ugāh．

## Persian wheel．

| Јلट，Јफट hart，halt persian wheel． |  |  | घै ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | baie． | water wheel． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| हैल | dhol | upper．＂ | भाल్З | $m \bar{a} l h$ | （f）rope． |
| चुऽवए | chuhakkli（f） | lower＂ | f？ | tind | （f）earthen water pot |
| उवलை | tuklā | axis of upper wheel． | ठमाउ | nasā． | （f）wooden trough． |
| वiघट | $k \bar{a} \dot{n j} a^{\prime}$ | crossbeam． | गाएसी | $g \bar{a}!u d \bar{b}$ | （f）driving seat． |
| वॅ亏 | kutta | stop－cock． | भाइ | $\bar{a} d$ | （f）water channel． |
| पैדाली | panjāliz（f） | yoke． | युग¢ी | purān | （f）driving whip． |

## Plough．



Land．

| हाडी | chāhi |  | land watered by well． | 品析 | banjar | barren or wast |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ऊだ | nahiri | （f） | land watr：d by canal． | 亏ेढी | rohi | ［land． <br> （f）sandy land |
| घनाठ | àn |  | $\bar{a} r \bar{u}$（f）depend－ ［ing upon rain． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { डूभाल } \\ & \text { उता } \end{aligned}$ | $n u \bar{a} n$ rav | low land． level ground． |
| घेट | Let |  | low land near the river． | Јॅษ | ralihlik | （f）land reserved |
| टैघा | $t i b b \bar{a}$ |  | high land． | घीच | bị！ | ［ by Government <br> （f）meadow． |

## Agriculture.



## AGRICULTURE-concluded.



## Cookery.



Punjabi Instruments．

 chherij a winnowing instrument．

そँची dauri \} f) a small carthers
 ひّटटा ghotnā $\} \begin{gathered}\text { a small wooden } \\ \text { pestle．}\end{gathered}$ छाटी chāți（f）a large earthern
[ vessol.

भपाल्टी mudhān $\quad(f)$ churning staff． उवनी tekri（f）scale．

Some Important words referring to milk．
प dudh milk．

प वानुता dudh kā ！$k n a \bar{a}$, to boil milk． Tठ Хह्ठटा dhār rudhnā to milk．
！ 0
dakin（f）curd．
！नीं भभाधिटां dahin jamāuna to curd．

ॅमी，lassi छाच chhāh（f）butter milk．
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { मॅ区ट，makhkhan } \\ \text { मษलो makhī }\end{array}\right\}$ butter．
 churnd． यहीठ panir cheese． मझ्ञाष्टी malā（f）cream． मयाहो mathān̄（f）a churn． fिइन्ता rirknā to churn．

## Winter Crops．



Note ：－Therc are two Crops in the Punjab，one is لाइी hāri，veing cut abonut


## Summer Crops．

| मेटी | sauni | （f）summer srops | गॉहा | ganna | sugar cane． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7以TJ | juär． | （f）Indian－corn． | मली | mulu | （f）radish． |
| छठी | char | （f）millet． | तान | gājar | （f）carrot． |
| みठ | moth | $\text { \}a kind of dal. }$ | ढाँठाल | goriglu． | turnip． |
| भांग | $m \bar{a} \dot{n} h$ | $\int^{a} \sin \cos$ | घなना | $b \bar{a} j r a \bar{a}$ | a kind of grain |
| वひ可 | kapäh | （f）cotiton． | घाप |  |  |
| व | kamād | sugar cane（field） | 产ठ1 | jhonã | paddy． |

## Cattle．



## PART II

## LESSON I．

OUNS．

|  | Messuline． |  |  | Fémining |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 d | mupukh | man． | डीभौ | tint | woman． |
| E | pio | father． | भां | màn | moth |
| \％ | bharä | brother． | 후중 | bhain | sister． |
|  | gabkr ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | buspand． | हगुटी | wahuti | wife． |
|  | chārhà， | uncle． | छान्ती | chāchit | aunt |
|  | mundà | boy． | व亏जी | kurei ${ }^{\text {i }}$ | girl． |
|  | puttr | son： | पी | $d h \bar{i}$ | daughter， |
| डीवा | bhutijā | nephew． | छुडीव्री | bhatiji | niece． |

DJECTIVES．

| Јल゙1 | sohna ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | handsome． | 式》 | kojhā | ugly， |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢ | uchch $\bar{a}$ | high． | ऊीबं | ntwā̀ | low． |
| （ट） | $k \bar{a} n \bar{a}$ | one－cyed． | ぃ欠ెi | annhhā̀ | blind． |
| गो | tang | tight． | स्टॅए | dhilla | loose． |

ERBS，
গিচি
రగగ
rశ్రై
D
亏ेट1

| $\bar{a} u n \bar{a}$ | to come： |
| :---: | :---: |
| buithna | to sit． |
| zrarhnā | to read． |
| luină | to take |


| नाहा | $j \bar{a} p \bar{a}$ | to go． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ษถा Ј゙ठा | khar $\overline{\bar{a}} \mathrm{homà}$ ， | to stand． |
| †ङ४ठ। | likliñ | to write； |
| देता | denā | to give； |

ixamples．

ईँा यनुसा मी
manukh àuridā hai，The man comes．
mund parhdā sĩ，The boy was reading，

的 बहनी मॅगठी जै
 blind man.
oh kurer solnñ hai, That girl is handsome.

Өिमटा गवनु सिषटा मी मेठी टढटी हिभाटी उौभी चै meri wahuți ṇiānt timi hai, My wife is an ignorant ठिमली पी है झृी ढै usdī dhi daurdi hai, His daughter is running.


Your uncle is a wise man.
Translate into Punjäbi.
That boy is my son. She is my sister's daughter. That woman is very ugly. His uncle will come to-morrow. That girl was handsome. He is reading my book His niece will sit here. My mother is one- eyed.
Note.-For English words not given, please see English Punjábi Vocabulary, new edition and for Punjábi words see the Vocabulary at the end.

Transhate into English.

 मी। उेठी छानी मिभाहר डीभी चै। भेता कडीता थेघी रेंटा चै। छिमटा fिध छछ्ठा मठ్ర घै।

LESSON II.
NOUNS

Feminine.

| यँज्ञा | ghora | a horse. | ひฎ? | ghori |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| अघल? | khachr $\overline{\text { a }}$ | a mule | पॉषत | khachchar | a mule. (fens.) |

ghori a mare.
khachchar a mule. (fens.)

| 产ए | bail | an ox． | गठ | gata | cow． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Х | kuttā | a dog． | वॅउ़ | kutt | bitch． |
| 己ट | tattu | a pony． | घव入れ | bakri | she goat． |
| J仡 | häthr | an elephant． | घूॅডी | billt | cat． |
| \％ | uth | a camel． | मांक्ठరी | sārodhnt | dromedary． |
| प 31 | $k h o t a ̄$ | donkey． | जे亏 | lhed | sheep． |

ADJECTIVES．


VERBS．

| मैटा | saunā | to sleep． | जाताता | jāgṇa | to be awake． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hउठ। | marnā | to die． | नीठिता | $j u \overline{u n} \bar{a}$ | to live． |
| पाता | khānā | to eat． | पीटा | $p \bar{i} n \bar{a}$ | to drink． |
| लेटटा | leṭnā | to lie down， | ठठठठ1 | uthnā | to get up． | Examples．

मिचा यैना हैठा धै
 दूढा लेटेचा
mer $\begin{aligned} & \text { ghora } \bar{a} \\ & \text { chang } \\ & \text { a hai，}\end{aligned} \quad \mathrm{My}$ horse is a good one． oh kuttā bhaurikd $\bar{a} h a i, \quad$ That dog is barking．
wachchā letega The calf will lie down．
 छिमसा घैल मांटा चै। wsià bail māndā hai，His ox is sick． उुगती ऑॅठ घगड みठी ने tuhādikhachchar balut maththr hai，Your mule is very slow．

भेठी गधि हेडी माई ठी।
 runs very fast.

Translate into Punjäbi.
That boy is striking the goat. Is that mule blind? The elephant is a large animal. That girl is very active. Hor husband was young and she was old. That old man is deaf and dumb. The pony is drinking water. That bitch is blind.

Tranalate into English




## LESSON III.

NOUNS.

verbs.


Examples.
 tukera ¿iyārvirya, Will you bring a piece of blotting paper?
 give me the key.
 inkstand.

I sharpened the pen with a penknife.



Translate into Punjabat.
Where is the key of that box! Where is that big lock? My son warts a sea!. Give him one book. Is that inkstand ciean? The wick of that lamp is very bad. Lower the box on the table. It is easy to raise the lid of that box.

Translate into Einglish


 मेठा नुभाप्टी मिसत मुडा fिभा है।

## LESSON IV．

NOUNS．

Masculine．

| मบाతी | sapāh | soldier． | З 4 | top |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| उमए | rusălà | cavalry． | वाठी | kiathi |  |  |
| ठेד্ד | nejā | lance． | मैनीठ | 8cingin |  |  |
| 亏ॅय पाता | topkhān $\bar{a}$ | artillery． | वल्डी प | टठ $k \bar{a}$ |  | Native <br> Infantry． |
| ЈfםMrd | hathiār | weapon． | கाल व | ¢āl |  | Infantry． |
| 可 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | bliara | blanket． | ए ठाभ | $l a g a ̄ m$ |  |  |
| Зघठ | tobia | nosebag． | घ ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | badink | gu |  |
| 『वफा | kila | fort． | उलराす | talwār |  |  |

## ADJECTIVES．

| षमवसा | chamkudà | bright． | अैठाएकी jarigāli rusty． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| भाकी | khăli | empty． |  |
| ठহ்ं | nawā̀r | new． | पठाहा muānā old． |
| － | jor nāl | firmly． |  |

VERBS．

| Бठठा | lharnā | to load（gun．） |  | chualaruna | to fire． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | pharnāa | to hold． | पلِేठ1 | pahurichnā | to arrive． |
| नपठा | rakhṇa | to put． | वमाठ वठ | camān kia | to command． |
| fuछठi | khichchnā | to draw． | 区ャrヲ | khuヘ̣una | to fced． |

Examples．
घिण ठदां क्रवा वाठी से लपी ले II ih nawãं bhurā kāthī de lai lai，Here is a new blanket for the saddle．
 is an old weapou．
 arrive at the fort ？
 to－day．

 hai Is the old nosebag empty or full？
 The men held their lances firmly．

Tronslate into Punjābi．
Who commands the native infantry regiment in Umballa？Where are the artil－ lery barracks？They will fire a camnon to－day．The，infanrty have guns，and the cavalry lancen．Draw sword．That soldier＇s sword is very rusty．Put the saddla and bridle on a blanket．When will the artillery arrive at the fort．

Translate into Englih．





> LESSON V.

## NOUNS．

Masculine．

| सढउत | dapheter | office． | ¢ॅव入ी | noukri | duty． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| एतामी | darābi | driver． | व์บภी | kexipañ | company． |
| 厄Хउ | mukitā | head collar． | 凶゙万 | lain | line， |
| गासाभ | $g 1$ dān | godown． | हैंस | pharij | army． |

## Masculine．

Femininc

| साट＇ | dàn $\bar{a}^{\text {a }}$ | gram． | लजाष | larāt | battle． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| শ | aphsar | officer | दितीत | sangin | bayonet． |
| भमडমए5 | astabal | stable． | 可和 | $h \bar{a} r$ | defeab． |
| แ！ंट\％ | ghainita | hour． | f\％゙3 | jitt | victory． |

ADJECTIVES．

| মন্ম | sharabl drunk． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| म告गा | Burang chestnut（horse） | मक्ड 亏ें हीगा sabh te chang ${ }^{\text {a }}$ best |
| Јう氏゙丈 | har ikk each． | उTत्र |
| मন おも | sach much surely |  |

VERB3．
еम लठता dosh lign $\bar{x}$, to be charged．

| सेटा | $\operatorname{laina}$ | to take． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 「 | lab＇rñ | to be found． | घा丁न ऊिवณूटा bāhar ṇikal？̣ä，to get

मुल उठत゙ mul lharnă to pay for． माल्ऽम वठठा mälish karṇā，to groom، देघठा welihnā to inspect． वन्नेせ वठता kawaid karṇā，to parade。

Examples：

 whilst on duty．


#### Abstract




 horse．
## 

oh ghorīān lain wichch roj pañj ghainte mālish kitīāñ jā̃̃diāñ haṇ．Those mares ar． groomed for five hours every day in the lines．

##  barley was found with the parched gram．

## 

 horses tomorrow at 8 o'clock.

## Translate into Punjabi

Bring that man before the officer tomorrow. Sir this sentry was found asleep. The driver ha; nut cleaned that head collar. Were you in the battle last year? Each man and offer in tho army paraded for inspection. You must groom the horses in the lines and not in the stable. Have you found his bayonet yet? It was not a defeat but a victory.

Translate into English

## 





LESSON VI.

NOUNS


[^1]ADJECTIVES．

| 令可 | karre $\bar{a}$ | litter， | भैठ | mithā | swee c． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| भेटा | mota | thick． | य亏का | prutlà | thin． |
| माइ | $s \bar{a} \cdot \bar{a}$ | whote． | ट̌टा ず | tutã hoia | broken． |
| उाना | t $\bar{j} j \bar{a}$ | fresh． | घெग | bihà | stale． |
| उॅड1 | tuttà | hot． | กீ इT | thanida | cold． |
| उิ | tej | sharp． | 氏ீฐा | lıhurida | blun t． |
| В习गम | chaurios | square． | ठ水 | gol | round． |
| मुव1 | sulik $\bar{a}$ | dry | fூॅড | gilla | t |

VERBS．

| Өिघाल | ubàl？ $\bar{a}^{\text {a }}$ | to boil． | परणध | pekāunā | to cook． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| उसठा | taina | tofry． | वষাম | T Kabàb karma | to roast． |
| অठరा | bhurna | to fill． | चाल़ $\alpha$ | khàlù karna | to empty． |
| या®ิठ1 | $p \bar{a} u ? \bar{a}$ | to put，on． | ए丂ागठा | $l \bar{a} h!n \bar{a}$ | to take off |
| छुठा | chuthina | to taste． | उइठा | tor？${ }^{\text {a }}$ | to break． |
| छिठारा | ugnā | to grow． | मुयका | sunghnā | to smell． |

Examples．
वठमीमेंत्ष से रेळड Јॅ甘 kursi mej de kol rakh，Put，the chair near the table．

 Did the gardner bring the flowers yesterday or not？
 dinuer is ready bring it．

 That girl was eating rice with a spoon．
 Our people enjoy rice and dhal．

Trunslate into Punjābr．
Fill that round cup with dry salt．Taste these vegotables they are very bitter Place the cup and sibucer on the stool and the wet plate on the table．Have you boiled the cabbage？Is it hot or cold？Can you eat a whole cheese？The mustard is too thick，and the butter too thin．There is no pepper on the table．Some fruit is very sweet that grows upon trees．

Translate into English．




 भापम नि नॉला बनखे मी॥

## LESSON VII．

NOUNS．
Masculine．
Feminine．

| ¢ एら | chunle | gram． | דमीठ | jamin | land． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 乡ুठ1 | jhmea | rice（with husk）． | वटб | kanak | wheat． |
| षे 3 | khet | field． | हiँ | chhā̀ | shade． |
| Јए | hal | plough． | ढमल | phasal | crops． |
| ठTコ | rāh | roid． | व्याग | kapāh | cotton（raw） |

Masculine．

| यTJ | ghă | grass． | Hव民ंt | mublicei | maize． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 교눌 | jucrin | barley． | मЙ | sarori， | wil seed． |
| घ8त | bivachie | tree． | 4टा | jurãar | indian corn． |
| हए | phal | fruit． | $\frac{n}{\text { d }}$ | rind | cotton． |
| इए | pous | flower． |  | Я刀？ik | flü̈re <br> rice p |

Feminine．
rice plint．

VERBS．


दागुरा
घीस
दहटा



एधिएт lāuna to plant． ठ म व习ता māslimmã to destruy． मूनूयेलТ jukrpuina to fall． घ्टीटाठा puniguनna to spront． वみटा चTलT licmlī jārā to withor．

Examples．
 is getting cheap．
 This time the crups are very good．
 will be ripe next month．
 sown barley in my fieh．


 The horses ought to get a feet of Indian coria．

दु भायटी नमीठ fिद्ठ वी घीवरें गार tūn āmi jumin wich lī brjerigā， What will you sow on your land？

ईरंटे मेठ 骨 मी ？kinne ser rūn 8i？How many seers of cotton were there ；
Translate into Punjäbi．
The farmer＇s plough is broken．When will the whe it be ripe？Plant some Howers the shade of that high tree．The road runs through the fields．That is a field of rice．When the barley is ripe it will be reaped The rice plant must be sown in water． The maize was blighted last year by the rain．The flowers on that plant are surouting． All the leaves fall from the trees in winter．To cultivate your land you must harrow it and destroy the weeds．The sun withered all the fruit trees．

Translate into English．






## LESSON VIIE．

Masculine．

| उ「71 | $r a ̄ j \bar{a}$ | king． | गाही | rāñ | queen． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| हतीव | wajir | minister． | वृ्ठ | kachahri | court． |
| रोटी | kaidi | prison er． | タオवा | sarkār | government． |
| उघெभाठ | huthiār | arms． | वह゙せ | kawaret | parade． |
| ¢ौठ | tir | arrow． | वमाठ | hamā̃？ | bow． |
| गए एमसान | golamdāj | gunner． | Ч以टठ | paltan | regiment． |

Masculine.

| भुठण | morchā | battery. | 戸ら | dlãl | shield. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Э] | turiba | tent. | ठाली | na ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ¢ | barrel. |
| צं | jhandea | flag. | घठही | barchtir | spear. |
| $\text { ऊँ } \alpha \sigma$ | naukisr | servant | ठोल़ | guli | bullet. |
| उवमा | takma | medal. | ताएत, | ciardur | $\bar{a} d$, mutiny |

Feminine.

VERBS.

|  | Uhoijj jāna | to escape. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| fिएटा | milnā | to get. |

टिळाभ देटा nām denā, to reward. মन्रुणिठा chuṛhàmà to hoist.

Examples.
गाभा मरान है fिगभा बै rājā shakārnūngiāhai, The king has gono liunting. गाही नूँ: भाहेगी rāni liadoi āwegı̄? When will the queen come?

वैसी वेए धाठे fिन्ठं उॅन चियभा चे liaidi kaid khāne wichon bhaj giā hai, The prisoner has escaped from the jail.
 Bows and arrows are old weapons.
 large tent.
 de karke desh lagga, The gunner was charged witn mutiny.

## Translats into Pinnjābä.

How many of the enomy's soldiers were killed in that battle? Now-a-days guns arsit cannons are used in war. At the time for parade fifty men wore absent. The
giments were victorious in Africa. Will the government roward them? Yes they ill get a medal and a clasp for each victory. Tell my servant to take the bullet out of a barrel. The minister owned a very old shiold and spoar.
ranslate into English.






## LESSON IX.

OUNS.
Masculine.

| 7भाए | siāl | cold weather. | Ј3 | rut | weather, season. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| हाएक | hunāl | hot weather. | घ | bursāt | rainy weather. |
| 70] | mīnh | rain. | घघדली | bijli | lightning. |
| एक | baddal | cloud. | ले | lo | hot wind. |
| 万7 | sirraj | sun. | Є8 | 08 | dew. |
| एЈभां | chandurmā̀r | $\dot{r}$ moon. | 웅 | thard | cold. |
| יני | tārā | star. | ताउमी | garmi | heat. |
| वाम | $a k \bar{a}_{8}$ | sky. | Ј亏ेठी | haneri | dust storm. |
| J | korā | snow. | ट1 | $w \bar{a}$ | air. |
| ने | gare | hail. | पً | dhund | fog. mist. |


| $\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { ट। } \quad \operatorname{pain} \bar{a} \\ \text { गटा } \operatorname{dign} \bar{a} \end{array}\right\}$ | to fall. | संता नाठता chungā $j \bar{a} n n \underline{a}$, to prefer. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 मवटा lishakna | to flash. | Єिमल Јंगटा disnon rahnā to disappear. |


| से घट？ | （1）$k$ 㑆 $a$ | to see． | मवठा | salina | to be able． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| सिटा | disnā | to be seen． | चfすठ | $r a h n a \bar{a}$ | o continue． |
| ठधितठ | thuhrnā | to stray． | 氏न的 | 1 klıarā | $\underline{\square} \bar{a}$, to spoil． |
| वam | kierna ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | to caluse． | इवटा | dhaknā | to cover． |

Note：－－Actiuns of the elements such as＇rain falling＇，sun shining＇，lightning＇flashing is cold，＇＇is hot，＇are usually expressod by the Verb पेटा to fall．

Examples．
 $i \bar{a}$ ，Last winter very h．ea y rain fell．

घिनल्डी किम्नसी मी bijlı̄ lishlidi sī，The lightning was flashing．
 weather I stay in the house．
 1）oes suow ever fall in Umballa？
 asin puhāarà utto welh scllde hāñ，No，but we can see it on the hills in the cold weather．
 The fog may continue for many days．

Last night in clouds were seen．The rainy weather causes much damage tot the crops If the weather is fine，the dew soon disappears．We could see each other when the lightning flasincd．The sun＇s light is much bright than that of the moon Do you prefer the cold or the heat？Does more rain fall in Umballa or in Delhi ？

Trans＇a＇e into English．
मन मヌख घिल्प





LESSON X．

NOUNS．

> Masculine.

Ferminine．

| पᄑती | $j h \bar{a}!$ ¢ | busk． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| घडव | batak | duck． |
| น़ी | machin | fish． |
| छीए | jhat | lake． |
| मुनाषी | muヶヶ！āb | water－fow！ |
| वᄌईी | Luter | hen |
| घए口あ | bulbul | nightingrate |
| キヨミ゙ | chire | sparrow． |
| บૅठी | $9^{7} 14986$ | dove． |
| ¢Сॅ | ill． | kite， |
| एभच゙ | 102m？ | fux． |
| मेठठी | shernt | lionnes， |
| ЈЈठी | harpi | doe， | verbs．

Bिइठा udnā to fly， బॅठा वठळ। kuththā karnā，to collect． मान मटठт $m \bar{a} r$ sutn ṇa to kill．

घनज़ा मानटा burchlā mā $r$ āa，to spear． ल్ बछिठ！lukāun to hide．

मानठा māmā tolleat．
 मेन हा morna tomum，
 दितुटा びinh的。
the pierne

Examples.

with a spear.
 generally found in the what.
 The partridge is a larger bird than the sparrow.
 giā nuchin tān oh chite !! $\bar{u} n \dot{n} m \bar{a} r ~ s u t c d \bar{a}$. He broke his spear or he woul have killed the tiger.
 I pierced a pig with the first blow.
Ticenslate into Prunjabi.
The day before yesterday' we went shonting. Is there a cartridge in jour gun $\boldsymbol{N}$ it is loarled with powder and shot. When they collect the game they will find amongs it a kite, seven doves a nightingale and two snipe, When tracking a deer I turned fox and rode after it for a mile or more. Hirres and jackals are the only game foun near Umballa.

Trunslate intu Einglish.



 यना के घปुउ मानीमां घडरां छिछीमां।

LESSON XI.
NOUN.
Mrsculine. Jeminine.

Masculine．
亏ैनताभठ्ठ roj nāmchā，day book．
चपइ̄मी chan！ās peon．

| すफ | ral | ruler． |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ढीडा phita | tape． |  |

घयाठी úpā̃ merchant．
ममल asal capital（money．）

| Јघन | rabu？rubber． |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| घाघ | bābū | clerk | VERBS．


をすउठा
யएला ghalna tosend．
मुल इेला muluinà to buy．
fिलाध्रिता miluman to compare．
मЈी युिठा sulizpana to sign．

Feminino．

| 亏ें वन | rokur | cash bouis． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 母ुठी | chiththe | letter． |
| fиठम्न | pincal | pencil． |
| Eちな | làth | sealing－was |
| मゴ | sahis | signature |
| ЧЗड़ | patri | almanac． |
| उずष | teriote | date． |
| णोंस | gorid | gum． |

Examples．
 Look in the almanac and tell me what the date is．
 sun 1901 hai．Sir，it is Welnestay the 27th of March 1901.

## 



TWill the heal
 That clerk has lost all the tape．

#  

 likhat paṛhat de kāgut liāiă hai ki nukīn，Has the peon brought back the correspondence yot？
 gawãis si，No Sir，he lont it in the bazar．

I＇ranshite into Punjäbr．
Copy my account in this book．Give the peon eight annas to buy a new ruler． Pay the man his wages and discharge him baxiste he camnot do his work properly．Do not erase the pencil marks in the cash book．How many clerks are there in your office？There are six clerks and two head clerks．Has the merchant sent lack the correspondence yet？No，he has not signed it yet ？

Translate into English．




 घघाष्टि गह？

> LESSON XII.
souns．

|  | Masculine． |  |  | Feminine． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 这敞 | ghat | house． | 局3 | chhut | roof． |
| सिंड | pind | village． | घुगी | jhaye | hut． |
| तॅगा | magarar | 1．0wn | Јॅ२ी | batiti | shop． |

## Masculino．

Feminine．

## ठाल़ grli strect．

च̄ँ＂नी chrauriki，police station（branch）
गहाफाट hurvālāt cell．
घानौ bāri window．

वीय kuñdh wall．
थैही pauri stairs．
वझी kurच beam．

えठत्री kothri room．
एासटैठ lāltain lantern．

VERBS

झ्रुो याठिठाjhuggi pāunā，to build（a hut）． ठाधी वठठा rākhi karnā to look after． सी सठा डीठटा juñdrāblucnnā to break उलामी़ लेटा talāshi kinā to search （person．） हामी ऐेडी phāsi deñ to hang（person）．

ट्टट नाहा tut jānā to be broken．

वन्त नाहा blacj jàna to runaway． युन्तरा mijnā to reach．

घँ历डा kholnā to open．
भॅणा ल亏ठिठा ayg lāunā to set fire to． घल ठा balnā to be lit． हाfteभा नाहा dhāiā jānā tn be pulled duwn．

Examples．
 nourkiz hundi hai，Three men are always on duty at tho sub－station．

## 

 The lanterns along the road－side are lit at sunset．
डेगां हैं युन सा सीसता ईैठरे क्रत्र ठष्ट। terān chor ghar dā jundrā bhanke bhaj gue，Thirteen thieves，having broken into the house，ran away．
 sead do the peoplte of this village sow?
 agy $i \bar{a} \bar{\imath}$ phāisis deh, Hang the thief who set fire to the house.

At what time does he open his shop?
T'rumblate into Punjăhí.
Whon the crops are ripe the farmers build a hut near to lonk after them. The tried to get the furniture through the door into the house. The large iron bean at th corner of the roof fell iuto the street. The town of Umballa is much larger than th village of kalk Tho police station stands at the corner of the second street on th left. There are no windows intu the walls of tie cells.

Tiranshute i, ito English.





## LESSON XIII.

NOUNS.
Masculine.
Feminine.

| ढ | sāphā | large turban. | वमीक | kumij | shirt. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| डास | tā $j$ | crown. | माल | màlà | necklace. |
| उ\| | runàl | handkerchief. | उड़णी | phutēhì | waistcoat. |
| चै己 | kot | coat. | 패ठाषं | jurābă | stockings. |
|  | pajām $\overline{\bar{a}}$ | trousers. | सॅडी | juttī | \% |
| समडाहे | dustāne | gloves. | पंडी | dhot̄̄] | loin clowh. |


| घ己 | Masouline． |  |  | Frominine |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | büt | brot． | दउाइी | buratide | grent coat． |
|  | kun？ | clothes． | भீटजी | muridare | ring． |
|  | batisn $\bar{a}$ | buctio． | ごす | ！${ }^{1} \mathrm{P}^{\text {e }}$ | hat，cap． |
|  |  |  | म日ठ | suctlent | trousers． |
| 曲以1 | churlla | ring（p）atin） | こ曰 | nurtil | nuse ring． |
| मठЈाठiं | surhāna | pillow． | क्ठ | chacker | sheet． |
| गाफ़ 解ए | gulābutid， | neek tic． |  | chrriān | bra elets． |

VErbs．

| 弶区欠 | dhalina | to cover． | य何厄ठ | prohinçana | －wear |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| घटहां | bunnạ！ | to be made | वैभ वठठा | kerim liarua | to work． |
| यfिモ又ठరा | pasin | －like． | म以स゙心で | mut luina | to buy |
| गुभ্টিटा | gıāımā | to lose | एिमटा | disn̄ | to look （appear．） |

Examples．
Өिमеा माढा fिया हणी usd $\bar{a}$ sāphā sidiā wahion His turban is not straight．
 pakinni chhationthri，You must wear your greatcuat in the rainy wealher．
 ghutcrnna kischāj da bcmūa hoia à sí．Of what material were your brother＇ trousers made？

 When natives work they wear nothing else but a loin cloth．
 He lost his cap and clothes in the flood．
 His stockings were down over his boots．

Ir enstute into Punjābī。
The king＇e crown is made of gold and is covered with precious stones．That woman＇s coat is too tight，and her trousers ne too long．Some soldiers wear boots and others du not．I bunght a beautiful gold ring and a valuable necklace last month． My father＇s coat and waistcoat are made of fine blue cloth．Woullen gloves are better than cotton ones for the winter

Translate into English．






LESSON XIV．
NOUNS．

|  | Masculine． |  |  | Feminine． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| घांगा | bāg | garden． |  | bagreche | small garden． |
| भीठाल | jenigal | forest． | गढँ亏ी | gaddi | cart． |
| Јॅए | hall | plough． | घंल्ड1 | kherrli | manger． |
| fथेत्र | pinj | wheel． | ETF | wā？ | hedge |
| 产发 | barib | shafts． | वगे | $k a h i$ | spade． |
| टय | trep | hood（cover）． | घाह欠ी | chhānañ | sieve． |
| वษ | kath， |  | MTS | add | water－trough． |
| व्टाल | jandra | pickaxe． | वरभानी | kiäris | garden bed． |
| वごふ | kuhā $\overline{\mathrm{a}}^{\text {a }}$ | axe． | भाती | $\overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{r}^{\square}$ | $83 \%$. |

verbs.

| ※亏ज गे | lor pmini | to need. | हठठा chhaṇą to sift. <br> हम सेटा. $\operatorname{wis} d h d \theta a \bar{a}$ ) वट मृठा kat sutñā $\}$ to cut down |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| याख़्नठा | 2 $\bar{a} ? r ? \bar{a}$ | to tear. |  |  |  |
| પटర! | putna | to dig. |  |  |  |
| यों | a ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | to drink. | मदाउत | sunām |  |
| बगाइा | wag?ā | to flow | ■i̇टถ1 |  |  |

T'ranzlate into Punjābi.
My garden is full of flowers, but his is full of weeds. You wili need many axes to cut down that furest. Corn is put in the manger for the horse to eat. My father has a small garden in the village. The pony broke the shafts of the cart. You cannot trim the hedge with a saw for the bushes are too small. Take the horse out of the carriage and lead him to the water-trongh to drink. The water from the well runs through the aqueduct and flows over the garden-beds. Put tho corn in a sieve, sift it and the dust will fall out. The soldier broke the wheel of the cart and tore the hood to pieces. That plough is a good one, but the ploughshare is broken. A pickaxe is better than a spade for digging in hard ground

Translate into Eirglish.






## LESSON XV.

nouns.
Masculine. Femininc.
सगया duriā river. $\mid$ ठदी nadi stream.

Masculine．

| पणन्न | pahā！ | mountatin． | पすこी | pahā！${ }^{\text {a }}$ | hill． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| मеाठ | madà ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | plain． | पाठ | $d h \bar{a} r$ | current． |
| भिलाप | milāp | confluence（river．） | एगర | lahar | wave |
| रीदा | $k ı n \grave{d} h a ̆$ | bauk（, ） | घघ⿹勹⿰丿⿺丄丅丶 | beri | boat |
| तুरम | nuikās | source（ $\quad$ ） ． | भЈनाघ | mushrāt | arch． |
| घए口 | that | bed（ ${ }^{\text {，}}$ ）． | யाटी | ghāti | valley． |
| Ч以 | pul | bridge． | षटाह | chatạ̄ | rock． |
| 习भा | chuā | spring． | ठेउ | ret | sand． |
| न丁ा7 | jak ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ship． | पाइत | jhār ${ }^{\text {i }}$ | bush． |
| याट | gluàt | ferry． | \％${ }^{\text {¢ }}$（ | chot $\bar{i}$ | summit |
| ञ्रहाठ | t $\bar{u} p h \bar{a}$ ？ | storm． | टा | $w \bar{a}$ | wind． |

vERBS．

Feminin $ө$

नल घल Јँठाjal thal hona $\bar{a}$ ，to overflow ट्ट नाठा tut jānä，to give way． पाठ Ј̄ता pār hoṇā to cross． भिफ्डता milña to join．

ठिमाठठा usārṇa to build．
 पІ̃छता pahunchnā to reach． ప్छळा dubnā to sink．

## Examples．


 join together they form a river．
 samuindir＇wioh puinde han，Near Calcutta all the rivers fall into the sea．
 tharhiann jo beri dub gaĩ, The waves ruse so high that the boat sunk.

## 

gaingā dā pul jo dillt uppar hai usdiāñ kut changiāñ mahrābāñ han, The bridge over the Ganges, at Delhi has many fine arches.

Translate into $P_{u n j a b}$ i.
In summer the bed of the river is quite dry and people come for the sand to put in their gardens. The source of the Indus is amongst the Himalaya mountains in A fghanistan. When the Sutlej overflowed its banks the bridge gave way. The army rrossed the plain and reached the shelter of the hills. The Ravee flows through a oeautiful valley in the Punjab. Rocks and bushes cover the summit of the hill. He had built the bridge firmly but the strong wind completely destroyed the centre arch. You may row us across the ferry in your boat. We shall find a spring of cold, clear water on the hill-side.

Trranslate into English.


 डै। नस भमी ठटी से याठ Јैपे हैमे दे से यूल्ड टट विभा। घिभाम टचिभा


## TRANSLATION EXERCISES.

No. 1.
A dog was crossing a bridge over a small strerm2 with a ${ }^{3}$ fiece of anec in his mouth. Ho saw his shudow in the water. Thílking it was another dog stopped. Being greedy he snatched at the shadow and in doing so ho dropped th piece of meat. It sank to the bottom of the stream and wris lost.

 passive voice.

$$
\text { Io. } 2 .
$$

A shepherd had a large fluck of sheep which ussed to graze on the hillside a long way from his home. At one time he had seven hundred ${ }^{6}$ lambs in ${ }^{7}$ hi care. He would have losit all these if it ${ }^{8}$ nd not been for his dug. One very dar ${ }^{9}$ ht all the lambs acampered off in different directions, and were soon ont ${ }^{11}$ of sight

 नाड 10 पेपन Єिपन धिक ठापे 11 चिमले नग ठासे

$$
\text { No. } 3 .
$$

The shepherd, in, ${ }_{1}^{\text {great trouble, called to his dog, but, to his surprise it ha }}$ left him. He spent the whole night searching amongst the hills for ${ }^{3}$ miles aroun At last day came, and, as he cuald see weither dog nor sheep, he started for home On his ${ }^{6}$ way there ne found all the sheep in a deep hollow and his faithful dog watch ing over them.



Vote.-The meaning of the words in italic are given below.

## No. 4.

One cold December morning at the begimning of this oentury an army was crossing the mountains. The soldiers louked thin and tired from want of food "and sleep; the horses that were dragging the guns stumbled at every step. There was one boy howerer in that army who marched merrily along as if he hud not suffered at all. His name was Arthur Graham, and he was General Macdonalds's own drummer. He had been in many battles but had received no wound, and noihing could make him weary.


 विमं चौत के घष्या ता मा

$$
\text { No. } 5 .
$$

Onc day three natives were going ${ }^{1}$ along the Grand Trunk road from Umballa to Delhi. A large fair was being held at the latter place and they wished to attend it. One of the men had twonty rupees in his turban, and the other two had no money at all. They carriod with them however some gold and silver ornaments which they hoped to sell at the fair and so obtain moricy to spend on whatever they wished to buy.
Whilst passing through a uood they were attacked by rubbers who to ks away the gold $\stackrel{8}{8}$ and silver worte. The man who had the money seeing how unfortunate his companion were, very kindly told them that all he had they might share.

1 उुने का उЈे मी 2 घाृकागी मतव 3 यिदली घं such phrases are used




## No. 6.

We rode for about four miles across the plain and then arrived at a large mosque heleersd ' in ugrove of trecs. On the further side of the mosque was a lake in which
wore large numbers of fish. Thase fishos were frum si.e inches to ${ }^{8}$ wo-and-a-half feet lung Their colour was a libight isd with three or four $U^{\prime}$ ㄴ․ stripies a'ong the bok. Sovera natives were seaterl on the bank of the lake fooding the fish with bread and parchec barley. There wore ouly two miests in front of the temple. One of these, an old man with a long white beard came up to $u$ and askulfor ulms. As we had no monoy w promised to give him something winen next wa coms that wity.

## 1 नै सठषडां थे द्रीच ताए हवी चेपी मी 2 भगले पामे 3 हे धिठ डे

 दापी छृ डीव लमीभां मीभां Inch and foot are English words used in Punjab
 भीगी 0 सस भमी नें पृषे भाद्टiठो।।

No: 7.
Our regiment was ordered to advance towards Delli to prevent a party of th onemy from ascaping. As we marched through the thick jungle our guide dizappeared. Not a man in the squadron knew where we wore and so we halted for the night abou seren miles from the city. As there was plenty of grass the bits were taken out of th horses mouths. But, not knowing where the enemy were, we very ruisely decidsd not to remove the saddles, and only loosened the girths.

## 

## 

## No. S.

 On unc arriual in India wer procecded ly rail to Khandáwa. This is a very sma villago and the peoplo seam to be very poor. It appears that they depend for the living un the parties of soldisrs passing through to the Punjab. Whilat staying in th ${ }^{4} 1$ saw a fine herd of canels which had just arrived. They had come a distan hem which the owner said was only foum months old. The men were very much mused at its gambols. Oup man ientured ton near and received a nasty kick in the tomucit. He was ill for many dayse mici sarid he should always in the future hate the ight of a camel.




 18 हिठ से हेने त牙我 माटांणा

No. 9

The woek before we left the stition on our march to Kabul there was a fearful ${ }^{8}$ ainstorm Rain and snow fell for three days with, ut cecaing and not a soul went out of doors. When we attempt to leave on the Weanesday, we found it impossible to gn mone than few yard outside the walls of the village, for the survounding country uns Alooded; and in some places the water was up to a man's neck. The inhabitants were bswailing their losses, fur a great many henl not lusi only their mops but their cattle and woild be in a very bead wiby for munths.


 हिभां डीष छितुां सा घना गल fिता।

$$
\text { No. } 10 .
$$

[^2]one of the huts and the walls were very soun in ${ }^{6}$ flames. The whole of the huts wore in 7 groat danger of being burn down for they consisted of nothing but frames of bamboo covered with grass Luckily the fire-picquet happoned to be near. The havildar in charge at once divided his men into two parties. One of them tried to put out the flames by throwing water on to the burning hut, whilst the others pulled down une or two huts on each side and so prevented the fire from spreading. One poor woman who was passing was severely hurt by a piece of burning woud which fell on her shoulder.



 ऐरळा 10 दॅछी मॅट फॅภी।।

## No. 11.

As we got nearer to the Frontior we found the country becoming wilder and wildor. The hill sides were covered with great louiders, behind which a man migh easily have hidden, and the only signs of vegetution were a few stunted shrubs about foot high. If we had been in an enemy's country we should have had great difficult infurcing uur way through some of the passes. The inhabitants although not so tall a $\begin{array}{lllll}8 & 8 & 9 & 10\end{array}$ those living fnrther south are much more sturdy and as hardy as the animals they tera They are quite a different racc of people from those who live in the Punjab, being mor ferce and ${ }^{11}$ warlike and I could easily understand how hard our troops forught had befon he hillmen weve comquered.





No. 12.
1
We atarte 1 for tho jungle about five a.m. for we had several miles to go. The Riua y chief huntsman promised me some excellent game and said that I should have a hot at more than one tiger, for his men had fund traces of three near a small clearing bout two miles away and so he had surrounded the place with becuters some three days before. I was very sorry that His Highness could not accompany us, but state busiess of an important nature detained him at his palace. His two sons however came and the day's sport was the lest I ever had, for by eunset we had bagged two tigers and - great deal of smaller game.




No. 13.
One morning I met a lame man in a lane. He had not gone far when his stick roke. Being helpless, he set by the side of a white gate and did not know what to do. There was none to help him. By chance a kind-hearted boy passed that way on the brok of a black mare. He took pity on the lame man and helped him to ride on her, while he vent by his side to his hut which was a mile off. When the lams man reached home was happy, and blessed the boy for what he had done.

##  भシाहव 5 उठम खाया from उठम घाट।

## No. 14.

Two women were quarrelling with one another abotat child and neither or them ad any witness. Having gone before the Judge one continued saying "The ohild in aine." The other also sajd "The child is mine, O your worship give justice." The Judge eing helpleas, sent for the executioner and said to him "Of this child make two pieces,
and give one to each of these women." On hearing the order of the Judge the executioner drew his sword and was about to cut the child in two. On this one of the women stood still, and said nothing, but the other woman, weepring aloud, said "0, Sir, do not kil my child ; if such is justice, I give up my claim. Fur God's sake give her the child." On hearing this the Judge became convinced that she inderd was the real mother who spoke


No. 15.

* Guläl Singh had left one son, a boy named Attar Singh, nearly four year's old 3 and, as the custom seemed to prevail in the Faridlkot fumily this child was acknowledge as chief by the British Government ; the adminiztration of affains remaining, until $h$ should reach his majority, in the hands of Faujā Singh and Sirdārni Dharam Kaur th widow. Pahär. Singh and Sähib Singh had during the life time of their bruther live

6 with him and enjoyed the estute in common, and it was decided that they wore at libert to remain thus.

* Note.-Proper names are also given in italic.

1 मानव दनग सा मी 2 हनीसरेट हे फाहलात टित पेग वी




$$
\text { No. } 16 .
$$

On the seventh of June, Rāja Sarūp Singh joined the British Camp at Altop and the fulluwing day the battle of Badli Sarāe was fought in which the Jhird troo ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ ved well, and were complimented on the field by the Commander-in-Chief, who st one of the captured guns to the Rājāas a present. On the 19th Jume the Jhind trod aided in repulsing the $N$ crsirābăd force which attacked the camp, and ou the 21 st w
sent to Bhägpat to repair the bridge of boats, which had beers destroyed. In three days 5 the bridge was completed, but had to be again destroyed as the mutineers attacked the Raja in overwholming numbers compelling hion to retire

## 1 मनाले सित 2 हीगीउता ऊने 3 डे संगी लाट मानिय हे छถुरं सी  

No. 17.
Eurly in the month of November 1845 Sarlep Singh was called upon to send 150 cimels for the use of the Sirhind Division, but this, in spite of promises and repeated ordors, he neglected to do, and the result was great inconvenience to the troops called upon to march. A fine of Rs. 10,000 was levied upon him by Major Broodfoot, which 4 Б was realized ior the following year. After the wurning the conduct of the Rajja was quito satisfactory. The exertions of his ${ }^{6}$ people in providing supplies and carriage were great ; his contingent served with the British troops ; and a detachment of it, which accompanied the Putyālā contingent to Ghūmgarānā under Captain Hay was highly praised by that officer, for ${ }^{7}$ its steady conduct and discipline.

##  है हझी उवलीढ चैपी 4. लीडा चिभा from लीडा जाटा 5 मना  कीउा 7 हिमटे ठीर चाल चलू के रहैस सी।।

## No. 18.

When the mutiny broke out in May 1857 Rajä Sarap Singh was not behind the Rājā of Patyālā in active loyalty. When the news reached him in Sangrūur, of the revolt at Delhi, he at once collected all his troops and ly forced marches reached Karna on the 18th, where he undertook tho defence of the City and Cantonments. His contingent did not exceed 800 men, but it was orderly and well disciplined and is
prosence "at Karnāl gave onnfidonce, and secured that station from plunder. From Karnāl the Rajā sent a detachment to secure the bridge of boats at Bhägpat, twenty miles north of Delli, to enable the Meerat force to cross the Jumn $\bar{a}$ and join Sir 7
H. Barnard's column. The town of Pāntpat which was in a most excited state was restored to order and the findh force marched in advance of the British culumns.

 बु वनरे ) घधा सी सीम भायरे छियन लिभा 5 छु से वठहाल
 यषी Јैళी मो ममर Јचिाभा।।

No. 19.
(Higher Standard Punjabi 12th Jannary 1890.
Two fellows by name Hoona and Fcurjā Singh stated, that they had seen Dyäl Singh seize the ill fated lud from behind and strangle him. Owing to their being behind a hedge he did not notice them. Their bullocks were resting, in fact one bullock had 3 got loose from the yoke and was lying down. There was not the least doubt that $i$ was Dyāl Singh because he was cuib-fouted and limped with the left leg, anc thoy: would know him by that at any time. This Dyāl Sirgh was a well known bac 6
arrecter and eattle thief. He had abmady been several times in prison. On on occasion he had beon detected carrying off a cart and pair of bullocks, which wer left standing near the gate of the village while the cart man was grtting soms grain par. chod. He had been imprisoned for two years. When the head Lambibriär heard the Farjā Singh hid to say he serrt for some trackers, who lived in the next village, to trac Dyäl Singh's foot steps and catch him if possible. When they arrived at the place th foot steps of the club-footed man were easily traced, through the cultivation but after Fards they: wore lost in the fullow land as the ground was so hard that no impressio
was left. As it was of no use to try further, they returned home and reported the matter to the Thān $\bar{a}$.






$$
\text { No. } 20 .
$$

(Higher Standard Punjábi 10th July 1890.)
The wounded thief was unable to walk, so he was put in the cart with the dead body. The boy's arms were fustened behind his buck and a cord passed round his neck, wihch I tied to my own saddle. Leaving twenty men to guard the wounded, we then quickly proceaded. We arrived at a large village before the sun rose; but the villagers were up, and the herds of cattle wers pouring out of the gates on their way to pasture. We ordored our mon to pitch the camp under some tall shisham trees. My father's brother-in-lam and myself went to the gates and requested to see the head man. After waiting a long time we were ushered into the house. Be was a Sikh of high caste but of a proud disposition. My fathor was spokesman, and having given him the usual caluta${ }^{7}$ tion of the Sitchs introduced himself as a merchant. He told him of the attack the rubbars made on us, of which however he seemed to be perfectly increduhous. He repliad at once " you must be under some nistake thore has not been a high way robbery hore for years.



 ब्लूटे Јॅठो।

At that time he took his rifle in hishand and told the woman he was going to shoot her as she refused to marry him on account of his povorty. She, imagining he was joking, langhed ut him. He then deliberately put his gun up to his shoulder, and, aiming at her haud, fired. The bullet penetrated the left eys and brain, and lame out at the back of the head. After satisfying himself that the woman was deud, he stepped out of the house, sud standing upagainst the wail shot himself through the heart. The murderer and his victim were buth very young, neither of them being over 23 yoars of age, and the meighbours say, the only time they had any ${ }^{9}$ high words, was; when the question of her turning Mohammadan was discussed.
 4 नाल्डी घघी मॅध 亏े मगान दिच द天 वाही। 5 fिम घाउ सी युवी उमॅली


 चंटिभा मी।

No. 22.

(Higher Standard Punjábi 10th July 1387.)
One dark night Lchnnā Singh and Grujar Singh, with two hundred men determined to surprise Lahore. They found all the gates closed, but one Dyāl Singh, showed them a drain by which it was possible, to enter with sume squeezing, Grijar Singh, led the way, Lahnā Singh, followed and the other Sikhs. The fort was taken by surprise. Amis? Singh, the Deputy Governor was cepturad at $a$ " Niuutch" nnd pat in irons, and before 6
morning the whole city was in the, possession of the confederates. Early the next day Subhā Singh Kanhīyā, nephow of Jai Singh, arrived. He had been in hiding at his native villás of Känäh. He was one of the confederates and, although too late to aid
$i_{1}$ the capture was alluwed a share of the prize. Then came the other Bhangi and Ghanayā Sardérs and lastly Charat Singh Sukerr Chikiā who was very hard to please and would not go away till the Bhungics had given him the Tamzamã gun which he carried to Gujvānwāla.

 टाष्टीभां 6 हित कनुर डे येगल्रां 7 हुज दी मांसीभां दिनें हित मी। 8 बारें

 No. 23.

> (Higher Standard F'unjábi January 1888.)

About the same time Ranjit Singh likewise found reasons to distrust the possessione
of strong places and F'ateh Singh Ahlüwāliā was mureiulded by his old brother in arms to leave a massonary fort unfinished and was further inducel by his own fears to fly
to the south of the Sutlej. He was assured of English protection in his family estates in the Sirhind province, but Ranjīt Singh, remamboring perhaps the treaty, with Lord Lake earnestly endeavoured to allay the fear of the frigitive and to recall a chief so dangerous in the hands of his allies. Fateh Singh returned to Lahore, in 1827; he was received with marked honour and was confirmed in nealy all his possessions.








# यचिधिटा ने 10 दडी दित्ञॅउ 11 के छिम त्रू लवा कठा माहीम्नां सणीचां ढेउ सिडीमां ठाष्टीभां। 

No. 24.
(Higher Standard Punjábi 10th July 1888 )
On his arrival in the Punjāb, to the 'presence while Humāyān had summoned him Sikundar found that Tātār. Khān whom he left in command had fled from the new fortress of Ranās to Delhi and the Mugals had without opposition recovered all the country as far as Lahore, Sikandar dispatched forty thousand horse to opposs ${ }_{3}^{8}$. their further progress. This army suffered a great defoat. The baggage and elephants became the prey of his adversaries and the fugitives never drew rein ${ }^{5}$ till they reached Delhi. This defeat did not deprive Sikundar Shāh of all hope of retrieving his fortunes.




$$
\text { No. } 25 .
$$

(Higher Standard Punjábi 12th July 1888.)
However much Gujar singh may have wished to exclude his eldest son from the succesion, the Surdār of the Khālsā would not admit his right to do so, and Sāhib Singh touk possession of his fathor's estates without active opposition from Fateh dingh, who went to him, with Mahān Singh at Gujrāniwāāa. For some time there was peace between the brother-in-lurv Mahān Singh and Sābib Singh. But in 1.789 they openly quarrelled and for two years remained in const unt hostility. At length, in 1701, Mahān Singh shut up Sāhib Singh in the fort of Sobia and reduced him to great struits. The Bhongi chie oalled to his assistance Lahna Singh of Lahore and Karm Singh of Dolo. The former would not move, but Karm Singh came with a large force, to raise the siege, and engagement took place between him and Mahān Singh. The Sukar Chukiān chief was at
ohis time veryill, and duing the fight fainted on has olephant, the Mahawat of which turned, and carried his master from the field. His ioncea, on seeing their leader depart fled, and the siege was raised Mahān Singh returned to Guirānuala, where he died threo days afterwards, the desertion of hisuld friend Jodh Singh Wazirābādiā hastening his death.
 2 ठा मीकभा 3 रघता वठरा 4 लूाष्टी डे घिता 5 माल्फे इहदष्टी से

 हठत से ठाम दिध्ठ हेडी मचविगभा

No. 26.
 much by th: late visit of Irunjui S'ingh, agni, invited his ussistance, which he very will'ingly promised. He collected a large budy of horse under the command of his famous general Dīuān Muhtrom Ciumbl, and Sirdār Futch Singh, Ahlūruālīa, and Ghurbā Singh and in September 1807 he appeared before Putyala, where the ${ }_{i n t r i g u e s ~ o f ~ t h e ~ f o r m o r ~}^{4}$
 It wus a mon question of moncy, and the Rānū bribed highest. Besides money and dismonds she gave Runjut, Mimgh a brass ginin named Khūri Khän, afterwards taken by tho English during the campaign of the Satlej.


 चाटीसामी 7 गाही हे दडी कांनी दॅही सिडी।

No. 27.
Two men gave same prin"rty in charge of an old woman and said "When we both come back, we will tako our property." After a short time one of them came to the old
woman and said," My partner is dead, give me all the property." The old woman being helpless gavo it to him. Soon after the other man came and demanded his property. Then the old woman said "Your partnor came to me and said that you were dead; although I told him, I did not believe him, he would not listen to what I said and took nway all the property." The man diugged the old woman before the judge, and demandod justice. The Judge after much considoration found out that the old woman was blameless, and said to the man, "Your first agreement was when we both come we will take away the property. How can you take it away without him." The man being helpless went his way.

I भाए मना 2 बाषी दाल 3 use the direct Form मे केना भउघान हणी वणसी 4 यमीनमा from यमीटला 5 घही घेथम मी

No. 28.
On we marched for miles and miles over the desolute looking country not a Ulude 2 of grass or a sign of habitution anywhere. As nigint began to fall we halted at a solitary hut, skadowed in achump of date trees. Close by there was a well of fresh water. My quarters were from twelve feet square without windows or chimmey. After a while it came on to rain. Then the csen't and donkey man came in for shelter. Tho Haje now clud in more frumber sty'b sat on the floor and lit a fire, the smoke of which found its way out through the open doorway. The next morning wo started about three hours after simrise and travelled along until evoning, when we again halted. When we came to a bud bit of road, the amimals had to be unloaded, and helped down by hand and by ropes.

## 





#  एकाठिटा fuमा 

No. 29.
When Sāhib Singh succeeded his futher at Patiālā, IRäjä Gujpat Singh did his best to restore order and assisted Diwitn Nant Moll to put down the rendlion of Sirdar Mahän Singh who had prociaimed himself independent at Bhuwantgily.h. Ife also, in person, marched against Ala Singh of $T^{\prime} u l w u n d \bar{b}$, who had thrown off the authority of Patiálä. In 1786 while engaged in an expedition against refractoryvillages in the
 Putiālā, he fell ill with fever and was carried to Sufidun, where ho died agad 51. His oldest son Mehar Singh died in A. D. 1780, leaving one son, Hari Singh, who was put in posiession of Safiton by liājā Gujpat Singh. But he was of dissipated rabits and in a state of intoxication fell from the roof of his house, and was killed.


 note the construction 8 तिकात्त्र, एॅण

$$
\text { No. } 30 .
$$

To please my father I mounted the horse and as soon as I was upon his back I put my hand upon a meg, as I had already seon the Indian do, to make the horee ascend intu the air. This I did without waiting to receive instructions from the owner. The instant I touched the peg the horse mountad with me into the air, as swift as an arrow shot out of a bow, and I was soon at such a distance from the earth that $I$ coned not distingrish uny object. By the swiftness of the mution I was for sometime unapprehensive of the danger to which I was exposed, but when I grew sensible of it I endeavoured to turn the peg the contrary way. Buo the experiment would not answer my expectation and still the horso ascended with me and carried me a greater distance from the earth.

##   

 No. 31.In January 1841, Sher Shigh becaue Mthārājā of Lathore and some mont later tho R $\bar{a} j \bar{a}$ of Munctī was released from confinement and permitted to return to th country, taking with him the silver image of the goddess (1)evi) which was tive object general veneration in the hills, and which the Sikhs had carried away frons her tomp at Kumālyarth. The release of the Rājā was a spmutanevus act of MH ha $\bar{a} \cdot \bar{a} j \bar{a}$ Sher simb who was of a kinclly usporition and was exceedingly displeasing to the minister Dhya
 to the state treasury, that hud for months past formed the object of a secret negotiatio between him and certain Grosain bankers of Mundi.



 बचfिचा मी।

$$
\text { No. } 32 .
$$

(Higher Standard Punjabi 10th January 189:.)
When Hīrä Singh was killed by tne army, the Colunel, who was considered protzye of the Rüjā, was turned out of the Regiment by his own men, and he th 8 entered the force of Surdār Shām Singh Attärāuāla. When the Reginent was front of the enemy at Siubran the men finding that they could not fight without the old Co!onel insisted uron his returning 10 command them, which he did, with distinguis ${ }^{3}$ ed galluntry throughout the bettlo. Firm Shāh had been seat with a deprotetion fro

- Punchāits of the Army to Rāja Gulāb Singh to implore him to join them withoub 5 elay but the Irājä hud other designi


#  यठ ठाभे सा मउलघ च̃ मी। 

No. 33.
(Higher Standard Punjābi 10th July 1895.

After the death of Shām Singh in 1.813, Dilaram Singh received a portion of ais Jāgirs. He served at Multan, Kashmir, Peshāwar, and in uther campaigns, and when 1 2 be yicw old the Muhārājā, resuming his Jāgãrs, gave him a cash pension of Rs. 2,000 and placed his son Gandā Singh with prince Sher Singh, who gave him a Jägir of Rs. 3,000 3 from his own estate. He was a grect favorite with the prince whom he accompanied to
 of Kashmīr, Gandā Singh held both civil and military appointments und or him and was employed to recduce the $R \bar{x} j \bar{a} \&$ Biambla unl Khātchā to obedience. Ho afterwards served at Nuushesā and Bunun.

 मन वनटलभा

No. 34.

Nänün MLul was on his road back from Kiun晾? wienhe hucrd of all that his enemies had accumplished against him. Understauding, hat till fortune changed, it would 2 be madness to return to Putyala, where he could only expect imprisonment or death, he touk refinge with Sirdār Karm Singh of Shähābād.

4
The chicf promised him not only protection but assistance to recover his porose in Putiāla ; but treacherously wrote to Rāia Sahil Singh, telling him of the arrival of the fugitive, and urging him to take Ghanor before the $D \bar{i} w \bar{a} n$ could raise troops and come
to the help of his relative. Nänūn Mul with difficulty collected a small force and march6
ed to the relief of the jort ; but on the road he heard of its capture. His men deserted and he was obliged to seok a new asylum in the Kythalderritory where he tosk up his residence at the little villaģe of Chilcah close to the Putyăla frontier. All his estates were confiscated, his property seized, and his relations expelled from office or placed in confinement.






No. 35.
Jagut Singh joined the Sibh army in 176:3, when Zin khān, the Afyhān Covernor of Siritind, was defeated and slain. He then seized a large tract of country, including the 2 3 districts of Jhind and S'filon, overriunning Pänipat and Kurnāl, but he was sot sufficiently strong to holl them. Yet, in sivite of this rebellion, he did not deny altogether the 5 authority of the Dulhi Court. He remained, as before, a Māalyuzār of Delhi, paying revenue to the Emperors; and in 1767, husing fallen a lakk and half into arrears, he was taken prisoner by Najib Khān, the Muhadan Governor, and carried to Delhi, where he remained a prisoner for three years, only obtcininy rele, sse by lewving his_son Mehr Singh as a hostayc for the puncturl puyment of what wous due:






## No. 36.

In 1826, Rājā Sungat Simgh paid a visit to Mahārājā Rumjüt Singh. He was met at Amritsar by some Sirdars of the Court, and conducted with honor to Lahore, whore $\because$ the Maharaja receivad him very kindly and on the festival of the H,lt made his officials present nazar to him. Runjīt Singh invited the Rajia to accompany him to Juwālāa Mukht, a place of pilgrimage in the Kāng? $\bar{a}$ hills, and he conscuted to go as far as Dinna ngar, where he waited for the Nuharija's return, when he received the grant of the Jägir in the Jalandhar $D \cdot \bar{a} b$. In 1827, he again visited Lahore. Maliāraja Ranjit Singh 4 5 sooms to huve tuken a great liking for him and gave him many presents, one of which brought him into some trouble with the British Government.


## 

(Higher Standard Punjábí January 1896.)
Prince Nuu Nihāl singh, indignant with Misıo Bel̄ Rām for having supportod his father's favourite Chet Singh, threw him and his brother into prison, where they remained for six months, till, at the inteicession of Mahāaja Kha? 4
released. Bete Rām was a zuhuns supporter of Prince Sher Singh who when he ascended the throne, restored the Misp to his old post of T'osh $\bar{a} K h \bar{a} n \bar{a} . R \bar{u} p L \bar{a} l$ was made Governor of Kalanaur and the lands of Lahome State south of the Satlej with orders to resume the fort of domein Bíratpur from Jemādār Khushāl Singh.



No. 38.
(Punjábí Examination July 1896.)
1
A great fumine desolated Sirs $\bar{a}$; in 1783, and the Sirdar returned to the Punjab, At Ludihān̄̄ā he met messengers from Sirdar Muhā̃̉n Singh Suktrchakī̄a and Rájá
Sansā̄r Chınd of Kāng? $\bar{a}$ offering to reinstate him in his possessions if he would join them against Sirdar Jai Singh, Kanhīyă, Jassā Singh consented readily enough and having joined furces, the allies marched to Battālā, Gurbullish Singh, son of Jai Singh, advanced against them, with 8,000 men, but he was defeated and slain, and the Kanh $\bar{\imath} y \bar{a}$ chief was compelled to give up the Rumghariā estate to their old owner, and the fort of $\overline{5} \bar{a} n g r \cdot \bar{a}$ which he had held for four years, to Sansār Chund. But Jassā Singh was not destined to enjoy pe:cce, and for many years he was engaged in disputes with Kanhíyā misal, in which he was sometimes successful sometimes defeated.

##    बठाही तनी सिष्षी मी

No 39.<br>(Pnujábí Examination January 1897.)

Early in June 1842, Sher Singh, with most of the Chiefs and a large force, marched to Wuzirābäd. Rājā Dhiyān Singh remaining behind in Lethore. Chand Kaur has been ordered to twee up her querturs again in the fort, of which Mīans Singh was in charge and on the 12th of $J$ une, her slave girls who had received their orders a attempted to kill her by mixing poison in a beveritge which they offered her. She tasted it and threw it away and the girls, then fearing, their design was discovered fell uppon her with stones, f. acturod her skull and left her for dead. Rāja Difiyān Singh attended his victim immediately and had her wounds dressed Faqir Nūr-ud-din thought at one time there was some hope of har life but she never recovered her senses and died within two days. The assossing wars
heavily ironed and it is said that when threatend with mutilution they acoused Dhiyän Singt openly of having instigated the murdsr and of having promised them great 9 10 rewards for effecting it. Thecir fute is unknown, but it is supposed were made away with by order of the Rāja.

1 to take up quarters सा दमता 2 मुठघके $(m) 3$ direct form माइी उस्थी
 Јँ्टी ममश रे हड ठाष्टीमां 6 छुरे सभमां छिडे मॅल्ञम そॅटी वचटाष्टी



 10 मउद्टाहीभां ठाष्टीभां मी॥ No. 40 .

Punjab́ Examination, 12th January 1898.
On the 12 th of June the force was at Chichāwatne and ready to proceed; but it Was not thought expedient to hasten its march until some decided advantage had been gained over Malrāj, by Edwards and the Bahāusalpur troops. Sher singh and his colleagues had no thought of trecuson, but their troops sympathized with : the rebels; and would have been only too glad to have joined them. On the 22nd June; Sher Singh reached Tulambā. He was ordered to stop here, but either his troops were no longer under command or fancying that he could not trust to their fidelity 8 he wished to join in the successes of the British, for the battle of Kanert had now been forght. He advanced to Gugrä̈n, nine miles from the city of Mulãn, Lieutenant Eduardes then directed Sher Singh to join him, which he did, pitching, his camp at Sürajhund 3 miles from Tib̄ , where Lieutenant Edvoardes was oweamped. He arrived at this place on the 6th July.

## 





$$
\text { No. } 41 .
$$

(Punjábí Examination, July 1898.)
The chief of Scoyyidwālā Karm Singh, was the ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ rival of Rām Singh and they 2
fought with varying success fur sume years till at length Rām Singh obtained a decided advantage and took possession of Sayyidwālā. Sārdār Rām Singh died in 1781 and his eldest son Bhagwān Singh who succeeded to the command of the misals was not able to hold the territory, his fathér had acquired Sayyadwālā was recovered by Wuzir Singh brother of Karm Singh who also took some of the nakai villages, but these he eventually gavs icp. Bluagwān Singh, now percieved that unless he made powerful friends he would probably loose his territory altogether, so he betrothed his sister nakkäin generally known as Rāj Kaurā̀n to Ranjüt Singh son of Mahān Singh Sukkarchak $\bar{i} \bar{a}$ who was then one of the most prowerful chief in the Punjab.

 5 区्नमाषी रीडी।

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { No. } 42 \text {. } \\
\text { (Punjabí Examination 10th July 1900.) }
\end{gathered}
$$

When he arrived iat Hyoltan, he issueu orders that 4,000 bonts should be build and that fur each of these boats excessively strong iron spikes should be conetructed. One spike in the lows of the vessel, so that whictever cume into contact with them, should not thereafter remuin intect. They humched them anll in the stream, and embarked 20 nen with arrows bews and othor muniteons of war in each separate boat, and proceeded to exterminute the Juts. When the Juts were aurare of this: they sent their women and childron to the istands, and the men alone remained prepared ive combut.



 No. 43.
(Punjábl Examination 10th July̌ 1901.)
When Ranjtt Sirgh had obtained leisure from his funeral olsequsies, then during the month of Chet, he succeeded to the seat of his father. As, at that time, he Whs only of 12 years of age: for this reasen, he was not fit for the business of Government ; and although he was at that time seated on the throne of the kingdom, still his mother did not approve of his conducting the affairs of the kingdom. When he reached seventeen years of age, then by the mercy of God, every one, of their own accord became 6
subsirvient to him. Accordingly, in the year 1796, a king, named Shāh Zamān, who ascended the throne after the death of Timur Shāh, setting forth from Khurasān, came to the Punjab. As no chief opposed him, he entered Lakwre through open gates. Hav, ing come to Lahore, and seeing that the Punjab could not for many reasons be controlled by him, he returned back. Afterwards he said to the chief of his ordnance named Sahānchī, "Do you efface the name and trace of the Sikhs." On this he taking some artillery with him attacked Rām Nugar, But the Khālsa fought well with them from that day moreover, the dread of Puthāns was entirely removed from the hearts of the Sikhs. As, at that time, the renown of Muhā rajja Ranjūt Singh was daily ou the increase many people, from seeing it, became very jealous at heart.
 सा नेष्टमा or तां fिमटी छिमठ मडानां घटमां टी गेषी note the construction
5 मापरे भाय गी 6 मपीर 7 छुस्ली सउदसीं 8 मौच भाउमी 9 जे, है 10 धान धापी From घान षाठा to be jonluus

No. 44.
(Punjabl Examination, 10th January 1900.)
During the last year of Ranjet Singh's life, Bhai Rām Sinyh's influence continually increased; and when the Maharājā died Nou Nihal Singh, whio had received the 3 pahul from the Bläi entrusted him with still greater power for he was himself very averse to conduct the details of business. He was one of the chief conspircutors with Rājā Gulāb Singh Dhiän Singh and others, in the murder of Sirdar Chet Singh the minister of Khrak Singh, and it was at his house the conspirators assembled lefore proceeding to the palace to commit the murder. Neither Nihāl Singh nor the Bhā̃ were popular with the chief. The former compelled all the Sirdārs, jagirdārs to fulfil their services ; and to keep their contingents in good order, which was most inksume to the men who during the last years of Ranjït Singh's life had done much as they liked and been responsible to no one.

##  दया चिडा 4 यित वठठा 5 माबी 6 सुप्ष Єेत दाल्ला ।

No. 45.<br>(Puujábé Examination 10th January 1901.)

General Franks had beyun to move just five weeks carlier. He had twhen up his position with a portion of his army at a town called Budlāpur, where he heard that, a rebel chief named Mudt Hostin with a force of 15,000 watchmen, of whom only 5,000 deserved to be called soldiers, intended to oppose his entrance into Oudh As soon as his preparations wero complete, he marched out, defeated one of Medr Hossain's Lieutenants and then returned. On the 14 th of February he again moved forward to a point, within a few miles of the frontier. Then he mude ap his mind to halt, until the news should arrive that Jān Bohādur was ready to work with him This newa reached him on the 19th he advanced instantly crossed the frontier and befor night, had gained two victories over detachments of Medi Hossain's army.
1 वु वठठ सा भुक्ड रीठा
2 छЈरे भायता भँठछा
历াtin


## Translate into English.

No. 1.









 सीमां टिडीमां घिव छेखा सहयांद ने ड्ड़्रो 亏ेच वान्ती षां।

$$
\text { No. } 2 .
$$













## No. 3.





 से गघ भाठाष्टे थठ हूीठ मझीचसीठ रे माढ़ी मंगा लष्टी डे ठदाघ हे मयरे



 ठार्ट मी।

## No. 4.















$$
\text { No. } 5 .
$$








 सो ठा丁 मी। वषी दविगां उाही छिगरे रोधभा वि दसीवा घास है

 Іीसा मा पेधे राल के सुदे।

No. 6.












 माटी द्व नेठाष्टी।

$$
\text { No. } 7 .
$$









 ठाल प्टना रीउा डे रुस मूलुार दिध गाटन हीचमा उां Өिमते लाठत



$$
\text { No. } 8 .
$$













 सडी गाप्टी:

$$
\text { No. } 9 .
$$










 यस्झटट मी।

## No. 10 ,


















 मीमां।

## No. 11











 Јटाछुठा 氏िभा।

No． 12

## （ सぶ Зुढाठ）























## No. 13













No. 14












 स्यान डे छिमच छठ द्वडे वहिमा fिभा।

## PUNJABI DIALOGUES．

## Section I．－General Orders and Questions

1．Stand up．
2 Sit down．
8．Come quiekly．
4 Go in．．
5．Make haste．
b．Come back，
7．Go soon．
8．Be quiet．
9 Speak out．
10．Come here．
11．Go away．
12．Come near．
13 Be careful．
14．Have patience．
15．Stand still．
16．Don＇t forget．
17．Jo nut move．
18．Stand back．
19．Take this letter to the fort．

20．Bring an ansker．
21．First turn to the right aud then to the left．

22．Call the cook and the groom．

23．They are gone to the Bazar．

छिठरे 甘न्ता I uth ke kharo．
घैठ सा ！baith jā．
容डीं भा 1 chhet ā．
भீटठ ता andar $j \bar{a}$ ．
हेडी वठ। chhetikur．
मझ भा। mu＂ $\bar{a}$ ．
हेडी ता। enheť̃ $j a$ a．
छुण्ठ chupkar．
हिठी घेल्ड। uchcherun
छिठे भा। ureā．
चसिएमा मा। chuliã $j \bar{a}$ ．
欠ิ亏े भा। nere a
धघコモाठ। khaburdār．
मा丁 लै। sāhkui．
घहा ठ巳। kharāarahu．

fৈॅफ ถा। hill $n \vec{a}$ ．
fu⿳亠二口阝 गटवे 甘ने। pichhe haṭ ke kharo पेग मउसाम विले तू से काग ।
ih ardās kile nūn laijāh．
अद्धाघ टिडभा। juwābliā．
 Јघ बॅल मुन। pahilān sajje hath wall ar pher kinubbe hath wall mur．
 we sahis nün sud．
छु घनाठ है？उापे गठ। oh lajārnun gace han．
24. Don't make a noise.
25. Do hal say.
26. Mind your own business.
27. What is your name?
28. My name is Bhagwān Singh.

89 What is your occupation?
90. I am a horse dealer.
21. Where have you come from I

82 I have come from Lahore.
33. Where do you live :
84. In the Saddar Bazar.
85. How far is it from here?
36. Is any one there ?
37. Where is my servant?
38. Do you recognise him ?
39. Make haste.
40. The village has heen demolished on acconnt inf a raid made by its inhabitants.

নैळा ता पा। raula nā pā.

## 

 āklān tikāker.मायटा वैम वठ। $\bar{a}_{p} n \bar{a} k a m k a r$. उेठा हुां बी चै? terā nāñ ki hai.
भिगा हां बठठादात fُभीय्य वै। merānāñ Blagwān Singh hai.
उ्रमीं वी वृम वउसे वं ? tusin kì kanm kurde ho.
में ひॅचभां सा मैडाठत गां। main ghu? $i \vec{a} \dot{n}$ dā, sandāgar hān.
 ho.
 $\bar{a} i \bar{a} h \bar{a} \dot{n}$.
 rahirude ho.
मसन घकात fिछ्ठ। sadiurbajā wich.
 dirr hai.
वैपी चे । kōhai.
 kidhdhar hai.
 siānde ho.
民े उी वउ chheti kur.
fuैन हे दमरीठां से पद्ध वतत वन

 nagar dhea ditta giá hui.

41．Speak alowly，I shall then undorstand all you say．

42．How many mon have been captured bring them all hefore me．

48．Lat the man who have received their pay gtand on ono side，and those who have not been paid stop to the front．

44．Has he come alone or is there anyons with him？

45．Do this，and don＇t do that．

46．What do you mean by talking so to me ？

47．Don＇t walk about on the grass，！e it you tread on a suako．

48．Is there a spring near the village？

49．Is the water clean and cool，and fit for the men to drink？
 Ј में मみম्ञiंता｜hault hault lol tạ̃ jo

 मेंे माउमले लिका। kimu munukh putịe graye han unhān nün mere sāmhine lia ．
छंग मासमी भे Јने उस् सर छुरे गर

甘ने Јेत।＂hādmijelire talab lai chuk han invehānnà̇ ik päse khare hon de te daje jinhā̀n aje nahiǹ lït age wudll ke khare hon．
 बी धिमरे ठास्झ चै। oh kallāāiā hai $j \bar{a} \dot{n}$ kor hur wi uside nàl hai．

ker te usnū̀r chhad de．
亏ेठा मेठे हाल घिम उगां गाल सठर घों वी मउलघ示। terā mere nāl istarānn gal karran thïn kī mutlab hai．
 यैठ ता मान्नादे। ghā utte nātur phir
kidhre sam te puir nāāāwe．
 nere koi sumb hai．
याली रेंदा के मान फडे mाएभीमां
 ate achniā̀n de per laik hui．

60．No sir it is only fit fur the mules to drink，fur the washermen to wash clothes in，or for the soldiers to bathe in．

51．Is the master at home？
52．Yes，Sir．
68．Is he surake？
54．He is aslerp．
55．What is the mattor？
50．Whare did you hear this news？

57．Iheard from that suldier．

58．Huw do you kuow that it is truo？

89．What do you call this 1

60．We call it（bhala）\＆lance．

61．Is there nay fresh news？

62．A new reginent is coming into the stabion to－murrow．

63．Is this richt or wrong？

64．Say it again．
65．How far is your birth place？

ठणीं नी छुण किना धौलतां से यीक लेख के पंघीमां दे रपने पेँ एूप्टी亏े मयागीमां दे ताषिट से वे मटा डै। nähiri is oh nirā khuchoràn de pin laik te dhobian de kenpro dhone lat to sapāhøā̃ de nhāun de kurn dā hai．
मागघ 以ठ ひै ？sāhib ghur hui ！
Јi，नी। hān js．
Єंग नातास！Aै？oh jāgda hui！


 tun hithori suñ？
में छिम मयानी रूल पूती। main ин

ड़्चिरीवन नाल्डा वै वि मिण
 hui．
 kit studae ho．
भमीं 伊だ छाला मеर्से गां। astin


 भाध̈＂包合। kal ikk nawin paltañ chhauñ̄ wich äuridi haí，
 jhuth．

छुचाई सरम क्षभी विरी ट्ञु बै ？
tuhād junam bhūmi kinni dar hui？


66．About one hundred and tiventy milua

67．Where is your fumily？

68．My wife is with her parents．

69．I want a good servant．

70．What wages will you take？

71．I will take ten rupres a month．
72．Why did you not come carlier？

73．Sir，I was busy．
74．Did the washerman come to－day 1

75．Yes，ho hay taken away tho dirty clothos．

76．Has the cook returned yet from the market ？

77．Let me know when he comos．

78．Open this box and empty it．

79．Lock it up and give me the kny．

80．Have you lichted the lamp？
31．I am going to light it．

4．Din I all the dours．
 tuhāḍā kubllā（ṭubbur）kithe hui．
मेठी दचुटी मायठे पोवभां గाष्ड चै। mert wechutīāpne pekiyānd näl hati．
 mainian ikk changa tahlite do lor hai．
द्ञ वी उलघ लवें ता ？tan ki tulai luwingā？
मैं सम すप्यै भगीठा एटांठा । mair des ropaye mahinnä lawàngā．
उुमी नठ भणो वरहिं ता माप्टे？tustn jurā agge kiyon ṇā āo．
मागघ，मेत्री वे मी। sāhib muinan lacinin 8t．
भम पेघी（ हींघा）भाषभा मी। a） dhobi（chhinbā）āiyā si？
 oh maile katn？
एंठाठी भवे घसांँ भुजिभा لे fि ठढ⿹勹？lāngri aje bajāron muriya huiki mahin
नस छिग भांदे भैह़ एमीं। jad oh äwo

 suncluk n！nin khol ke wehtā kar．
 mārke kuriji m in ṇãn dede．
सीटां सठाfषमा गष्टी？divwājugāiyā huì？
मैं घालट लठा गं। main lālaṇlagā $h \bar{a} \dot{n}^{2}$ ．


84. Arc you at leasure now?
85. I have nothing to do now.
86. Clean all the house well.
87. Bring my clothes I will go out.
88. Wake me very early to-moriuw morning.
89. At what time 1
90. At about 6 o'clock.
91. Bring some water that I may wash my hands and face.
92. Shall I bring hot or cold water?

93 Put these rupees in the bag Bnd हे J ते मे फी नि पारे hang it on the peg.
94. There is no oil in the lamp.
95. I am going to put some.
96. Have you a now suit of clothes?

Q9. I shall be able to give you good cloth वलू में उुणा ही ही षuदा
to-morrow.
100. This is a diffioult business.
101. Whyare you laughing!
102. It is my mistake Sir,
103. Tell him to bring a horso for me.

मдंगा। kal main tuhūñui churiga k(p)


 ke liasde ho?
 meri lhal hri.
Өिमर्ठ भाष मे मेंे लषी युः एकमान्दे। uninain äth jo mere lof yho? liantu。
 kis welthonvegt.
105. The first raco will be at half past ufिएकी हैइ माल्षे कित हर throe.
106. Trake this chit to the Adjutant's Bungalow.
107. Will there be any answer ?
108. Yes, wait for the answer.

109 Opin the door.
110. Shut the window.
111. Light the lamp.
112. Put out the cindle.

Јेदेगी। pahili daur südhe tin werge howent.

हेग छॅठी मजीटत माधि से घंग
 bangle lai jāh.
 गं मदाघ ᄅे एकष्टी ठf寸नी: kān juwa de lai thahirin.
घुग घैल būhāthol.
उावी (घागी) भाठ। tāki (bāri) mār.
टीटा घाल्ड। dīwā bāl.
भैम लॅटी घझा। mom watti bujhā.

## GENERAL．

1．Are there any good grazing gromul 产ठी से ऊेने 亏े亏े छिठां से घठत लप्टी for camels near cantonmont？

2．Three of tho nules have soro backs they must not carry luads．

3．This mare has boen lamo sinco last month．

4．Shoir mo the norrest roal to tho camp
5 If you roaily had presonted a potition I would have heard it at once．

6．Is it likely that the common people in your villago will listen to the advice of their elders？

7．The watchman says that when he first saw the thicves，they were just leaving the merchant＇s shon．

8．It will，I think，be better for youl to explain the whule circumstanees

 husi．
Fंड़तां घक्ठवां सी यिठ फची चूप्टी है民ृतुं Өि亏े कान हग゙ एसहा ताली tinūariklucheräni di pith ligga hot hai

 in yheri pichlles makine ton langir hui．
मैह్
 सेव ड़्रे मष मुण भठर्री वठसा उi में उुठड डेठी मुत्र मृता। jo kar tön such much arji kardā tān main inurt tere arj sundà．

 ih hosakdā hai ki tuhāde pind wich ā in lol wurdiān dè salāh sunange．
पणिठे टाला भाधसा ैै वि म्रस मै
 म्टाठान सी गॅटी 亏ँ घॅले मी। pahire vā̄lā âklidà hai ke jred main pahilān chorān nän dithā oh use wele sudäga di hattr toin chale si．
मे：मेबसा गं वि डेने एपी बैंगा चें ठा ते माग दउडांड（गएल ）न्ञम

exactly as they occurrod; youl will gain nothing by telling a lie.

CULTIVATION.

1. The what and barley harvests have been very good this yoar.
2. Tell me the approximate revenue got from irrigated and unirrigated land, respectively, in your village.
3. Are there any water-mills near the village, or hand mitls generally nsed !
4. When he had ploughed the field and sown the seod he went home.
5. How many crops of wheat and barley do you reap in the year?
6. How many wells und ploughs has he got?
7. Two oxen are used in a plough.

8, Since the $J^{\text {helum canal has been opened }}$

## 

 snchdā hān. lí tere ler c'rringa howesfa jo sāra wertānt (hál) jis tctràn hoiā hai dicsenj jhath b)lan to tainan kujh läbh - matin howegã.fिम दठすे बटर जे सैभां ही ढमल दडी Яीठी Јैटी गै । is warhe kanak to jauān dt phasal woddds changs hus hai.
 मिन्ती चेष्टी डे ता मिती उष्टी सभीत साविताव भामल্ডा वठा चैष्टिा। maininn ih duss jo tuhäde pind wichon sinji hot te na $\bar{a}$ sinji hot jumin da kinna ku mām! $\bar{a}$ kathh $\bar{a}$ hoiā.
शिंच ₹ लाठो बँष्टी யठाट Јठ सां

de läge levi ghxrāt han jän chaksän hī aksar wirtde han.
नस 母ंग षेउ दाण डे घी या छॉवा डां
 te bi pā chukk $\bar{a}$ ṭān ghar nàn chalā giya.
 हममू दृर्ट jurān de kinne phusul wadhde ho.
 kol kinn?e hul te khah ha!?.

ikk hal wich do bail jute jāride haṇ.
 joud te jihham di nathr kituli hui
rico and sugar canc are sown to a large cateut．

9．Huw is revenuo calculated and fixed ？

10．Tho fields are now full of barley and wheat．

11．This year the locusts did much damage to the fruit trees and crops

12．Are you a land owner，cultivator，or trador？

13．This land produces millet，mustard gram，radishes and carrots．

14．The village lands are buth irrigated and unirrigated．

15 The revenue is not very hoary and wo ought to be rich．

## 

chaul te g＂nne？buhut lãje jā̈dde han．

 to lāiyā jā $\dot{n} l \boldsymbol{l} \bar{a}$ lubi．
घेडां दिध चुट सें 亏े वहरां छुवीमi


भैउरी fटछी रे हल से सउषडां 亏े

 ？ū̄̀n bochut jān p puchāiyā．

## उ़ समीँटाइ सां वन्वार कां घयानी

 $b$ apari hain．
दिम समीठ दि ह घानता，वाही，इल ले，
 מां Јट। is jumin wich bājrā，rās， chhole，miulīari，yoriglū te gājrān ut harñ何に hu？？．
भिंच सी ङँ मेंसे सी डे घठाही चै piöd de bicuñ serije dè to lurāne hai，


 \＆ānūn dhanuān hu？ā colahílā hai．

## Secrion II．－Seasons and Weather．

THE SE $\operatorname{SONS}$

1．When do you think the rivor will bo in flood？

2．It was very hot last night，but it is cold and clondy to－day．

8．A dust atorm is uponus．

4．The river came duwn in flood and carri－ od array my water mill．

B．Here the water is shallow but further on it is very doep．

6．Has there been any rain latoly？

7．My lamd is close to the camal ；for this reason I manage very well．

8．In Peshāwar the hot weather lnats only for two or three months．

亏ेनी ममझ्व fिच सfठभावि\＃वe Јन מH？ ha？ $\bar{a}$ 就．
वल चाड दृडी वाठमी मी यत भस
 pur uj thurid te jhue？hiv．
माइे धि亏े Јरे ही आাडापी ひै। sādc arte hunara aydáo hui．



टिधे याली घुज्ञा घंना ने पन मटाए
 mir cgāhāà rúdodā danghā hui． आज वल बेष्टी मींग पारी funा
 सेठी बमीठ ऊशिन से केने चु पिम वउत्रे में धीवी डनां मिन हैंता गे। meri juminn nothir de nere hai is kurlee
 यमैं धिच चुलाए（ गाठभी सी उु
 pushaur wichch hunāl（yarma di mut дìrē du jā̀i tín mehine ralindi hai．
fिभ＇ल（ रेंद्ध सी चु）भुत्त कां ही भปীగे नf寸̂లी ढै। siāl（thucund di rut pucrijjān chhī mukíne rahindì hai．

10．＇The aky in clear＇Inday．

11．It is warmor than yosterday．

12．Yesterday a great deal of hail fell．
13．It rained for three days without stop－ ing．

14．The lightning is floshing，the clouds are roaring and the rain is falling．

15．Do mot sleep out side as there is a heavy due at night．

16．The climate of Umballia is very grod．

17．There was a great storm in the hills the day before yegterdiay．

18．Do you like summer or winter？

19．The trees will blustom in the spring．

20．It is very clomlly and I think it will rain suen．
 mal hai．
 garme hai。
वए घने गा ज्ञे पसे । kal bare gare pae．
Рउत चित डीव लना डाव भीव
 wardä rikä．

धिनस्भी किम्सर टी Эै घटस चानहे
 bredelgajde hant te miönh painda laci．
亏े एडी चें टी चें। bäkar nä surin kivon ja

 dà pāni burià checrigáa hui．
यठमें หंगान के द्वा गन माँचभा। persuri inthà？te wadd $\bar{a}$ het？ $\bar{a} y \bar{a}$ ．

 ki Kunãal。
 rukh buher（buant）di rutte phalange．


 nutrheyā．

## Section III.-Time and age.

1. What time is it?
2. It is half past one.
3. Wake me at 2-30.

Јट सी देला है? hunk welâ hai छ्डून दfनभा गै। dn!th wajiä hai. मूंत्र्= हाष्टी दर्ञे तनादीं। mainnar dhā̄ waje jagāwīn.
 oh do ghaṇtiyā̀n dā zuttā hoiā hıi.
5. That old man lived for forty years in the same village.

छण घढा मतुष ठालीभां दfित
 munulih chālīàn warihān tātn ikk pind wich riha
 fिभात वते। we nūñàkh jo paune ti waje gaddr tiyār kure.
छंच मुछा fिता माह्हे fंडा दfि
 dā hui.
हुं वली चित रबीं लाधंला वै।

8, $\mathrm{H}_{8}$ is never late.
8. Strike the gong exactly at twelve o'clock.
10. There is great difference between this lettor ind that
11. I took the fort with the assistance of the army.
12. You promised to come at ten and it is hablf piais cleven now.

वउ। ghariāl thik bārā̀n waje wajai kar.

## पिम चिठी 亏े ठिम दिस दचा देचदा

is chiththe te us wich wadd $\bar{a}$ wer hai.
में छिम ढैंत सी ब्मर ऊाल fि स亏 लोड़ा। main us furj di kumk kita lai leta.
 मी डे गुट मान्हे खावां दते गठ। dics vorige àrí dā kurāarkitā si te sädhe yáa $\bar{a}$ wajchu?.

Section IV.-Money, Weight, and measure.

1. What is the price of this ?

हिम सा मुल री त्वे। is dāmulkthuil
2. What is the lowest price you will take! ய्य ₹ं ய्ट वी लर्देंठा। ghat tori ghat ki lawengā.
 aṇa ainā m. hhingā kiyon hai.
4. It is very cheap at Ludhiana :
लुटिगरि दिष घड़ ममडा वैं। ludihāne wich bahut sastä hai.
5. Go to the Bazar and get this rupee घन्नान नारे fिम J ये सा बाठ fिलभग।
changed.
la $\bar{a} r$ j $\bar{a}$ ke is rupaye dā bhän liyā.
 mann wich kinnns ser huride han?
 dedh ser chaul te tin pā ghio liyā.


लप्टी वठा लिभा |sarāph ton 250 rupaye dì huridi pacshour lai karā liyā.
10. Will you lend me a hundred rupees उमी मैर्ట్ర 900) चयष्टीमा fित भवीरे
for a month ? एपी गुला रे हिठो' tusin main ṇūi 100 rupariyā ikk makīne luī hudā. dioge?
11. Make up your accounts to the end of भायता fिमाघ चिळ्ळ भЈी से भiड
the last month. डीव घटा। $\bar{a} p m a \bar{a} h i s a \bar{b}$ pichhle mahinc de añt ttk banā.
12. I will pay you what is due in cash.

तें घाळी नॅदेठा में ने सेदांगा। ${ }^{\circ}$ bāki howegā muin ruk dewūñ, ā.

## Section V．－Books and Office Work．

1．I want to write a letter．

2．Bring paper，ins and pen．
में षिव मヲलाम सिषली चाత़एटा गं

 te likhum dunät liyã．
 read it．

4．Mond the pen nicoly． main patr sulkã．
 turāńnglu？．

B．You will fiul that story in the 2 nd chapter of that book．

6．The messonger has arrived．
7．That book was printed at Lucknow．

8．Poas this letter．
इुणत्रू छुच बचाही हिम यैघी से एसे छाता दिध भिलेगी। tuhāñ oh lechān us puothe de dinj：bhäg wich milegi． Јएवाना भा fिभा 当। hulkäāā a giyā hui．
 poth

## fि丁 चिठी छार नैँच युिभा।

 chithī cāk wich päiā． alehbār clihāpan wālā anjāṇ hai．
 mair nan gurmukht wich ikk chithh likhde．
11．In ohere any ordorly vutside？

12．Toll him to wait．
घागन वेष्टी म可एस्डी है！bāhirk a？dalī hai？
 thathere．

13．Why have you boen sulong ？
14. If you do so arain you will be fined.
15. Come to your wor's punctially.
 एड ठोठा। je pher ajitiā kareñyā tàn jonmāña lingegà.
 vule sir kiurim te hājur huiā kur.

## Section VI.-Travelling, \&c.

1. Which is the way to Karnal ?

2 Where doon this road load to?
 rāh kidhar hai?



4. Who lives in that house? nūn us makhtion díchkari heth banh.
 widid kaura rakirida hai ?
5. Pring some grass and gram from that village.
6. Who is coming from the city?
7. Walk the pony about.
8. Tie the head and heel ropes.
9. Fark up the tents, put them in the bags, and load the camels with them.
10. Is the hoat ready ?
11. Lousen the girths.
 pindori kugh gha te īārā liyā.
 ohahroin kaun āustā hai.
 edluar odihar phara.
भणानी 亏े यळान्दी घंतु टे। agà? uc packhāeqbaṇh de.
उस्भां है एँचेट रे बैंत्रमां दिॅं
 nün lepet ke thailiā̈ wich pāo aic inthāin te lad dio.

今ंगा दिॅले वठ ! tuig dhillc kan ?

12．Will you let me have a pony un hire मेंत्री पिर टॅट्र काने छिते रेछिठो ？mair nän ikl tuttur bhạre utte dioge．

13．Is the horse quite or vicious ？

14．We shall rest till the afternoon．

15．Call a farier at once．

16．What is the price of the grey mare？

17．What will you take for the bay ？

18．Is he a gelding ？

びज्ञा ठठीष Эै मां घटभाम ？ghori $g \bar{a}$ rib hai jā̀n badmāah．
भमी ल゙ฐेरे ले डीवठ नाभ वठांठो । asin laude wele nīkar rām kuränge．
 band nạan chhet sudd
मघव्री युजी सा वी भुल है। जbjъ ghorī dāks mul hai．
व्मेड ला ळी लंढो। kumait dākt lawoge．
वी छु丁 ษॅमी Јे। kI oh khast hai．

Section VII．—Military terms．
1．When was this regiment raised？
せिग पइउल（ पष्डटत）वस 甘दी Јष्टी मी？। in partul（paltan）kad khuri hoi si．
2．How long is it since yon were enlis－ ted？

亏ैटी छुड़ी नॉषमां वहां घिठ
 kinnā chir hoyā hai？ regiment．

1．What is his rank in the army ？

5．One Havildar and ten men to be on duty to－night in the fort．

Іिम यल्ञटत दिच में मड बठЈे そँवठी वोडी जै । is paltan wichch ma sut warke naukir kiti hai．
हैंत् fिष धिमटा गुटा सी ड़ ？। pha wich usdā hudā ki hai？
 सम मयावीमां सी तेर्ठी जै। aij
kile wich ikk havildār ate s（apāhiyā̃i dè narkañ hai．

6．Tho hammer of your rifle is dirty．

7．How is it that my sirord is rusty ？

8．That rifle will carry 1000 paces．

9．Cloan the inside of the barrel．

10．Drew your sword from its scabbard．

11．How many cartridges are there in your pouch？

12．Give me the waste－belt and cross－belt．

13．The regiment must march an hour bufore day break．

14．When you are within 200 pacos from the enemy charge them．

15．Load your pistol and shoot that muil－ neer．

16．The sepoy quickly loaded his gun and from is distance of 100 paces，fired at the deceaser who was standing with his back to him．

उेनी घंश्रव सा युता मैला बै । teri buridutl dā ghorà mailā hai．

## 

 J？meri kiruch nün jungāl kothün lug hai？Өिम नढल（घंट्संत）ली 9000 वसम मान चै 1 us rufuil（becridak）di hajār kadum mār hui．
ठाली た्री मீटतँ माढ वठ। näls nūn andror säf kier．
 nizn miăn wichon sit．

## 

 khìsĭ wich kiṇne round kun？मीट्री थेटी के पइड़ा सिद्ध । main nūn 少保 to partia dio．
प以टत है सित उत्र क゙ पृ又 यीटा भवो ब्ठ वठहा घारीपे । wal
tannã din churuhan tori ikk ghantā agge ratch karn $\bar{a}$ chāhie．
मस उुमीं बैनी 亏ें 200 वसमां 亏े

tussìn quatirítori 200 kitulmān te ruh $j \bar{a}$, ，tā̀n hullà hitrdin．

## 

 pastarl blarke us bāghī nüǹ mär．मयाजी हे हे डी हाल भाय ही संस्र कठी मठ 900 वसम 亏े भठट दाएक एल ठलापी，ने ठिम हल मायटी पिठ बडो छद्वा मा। ：n？äh ne，chheti nāl àmīboridūk，bhari ar． 1010 kivetrm torn muran wāle wal ohalài jo us wal apmi pith kelri khb？ $\bar{a} s \bar{a}$ ．
17. The hill men attacked them.

1s. After firing two rounds they fied.
19. Tiwo corprala were irvumbed and one soldier killed.
20. One dangeronsly wounded and the othor slightly.
21. The enomy was completely defeated.
22. Dig the entrenchment before the enemy's biattery.
23. How dues your Commanting Oiticer treat the regiment?

## चगहीमां रे छगگi छिडे गॅला रीड

 puhā!ān ne ohnā u'te hillà kita rumide chalāke oh nus gay:.
 भानवमा fिाभा। lon wik ghäil hoe te ikk sināh nuariā giā.

 te dajā thora $\bar{a} i \hbar \bar{a}$.
देनी 吴 स्रनी युछी गाठभाषी। wair n联 $\dot{\sim}$
देढी दे उपखारे टेमाभरे मेचत
 muschà pretto.

ड़चाइा वमाठ मढमउ यल्डटत ठाह
 ujंsur praltu? nāl kistrāin wintd hai?

 wich kis kis $j \bar{a} t d$, $\bar{a}$ dmi hton?
 सा री है" डे? 1 tuhält pultunn wicho nuudda woudhaurn dā ki dhab huci.


उुगञी यณटर दिब ब्रू चठा Jक! tuhaudi pulturn. wici kigh puthic ban?

2\％．Are their rithes just like yours or diff－ erent？

 liän tuhāde wā̀igñ jāri niāriàn heew．
मझ रस्ड उुमीं किम देले परेट （ व्देस）डे भांटे गे। aj kul tusin kis wele perret（kewnid）to jändo ho．

महेढे 亏े ल゙すे देसे। sumere telunde wede

वमात मबमच माबघ यठิट 亏े
 sāhib lunvet te $\bar{a}$ uridà hai lí maten？

छंग रही वही भाछंडा वै। oh kadr kudia à undà laai．

उुमी मायटी छांट भाठी च़ ची सठ
 mari pilrizkur lat kaiki nuhin？
 $y \bar{a} d$ hui？
 यீन उवने मियागी छुरवे रेप्स से

 sipäh chemke kuripa de piche nält wich kluere kare．

## 

 chluttio ton kin！e din wadhtle la aid hear？
37. Any men who brings fifty recrnits with horses for service ia the regimont will receive a Jamadarsis cummiosion.




सेंज्ना महुध थீचाव माद्यमी उमाल दिस हैखठी दामड़ यैन्नमां ममेउ लिभादे गा छिमत्री नभांटावी भिएल ठी। jeh?̣a manuth pıñjāh ādmi rusūls wich nukker wāasto ghoṛiār
 mileni.

 उठ दछ " लिमी Јळ । muin dekhiā hai ki uṇhā̀n suruārāñ de ghove jo hune chhuttit toriate rale han wordde lisse hin?.




मे स्य भांने 亏 घालट सी लँ अदेगी। man nañ dān̄̄āātā chaul
 fanceri.
माईे 今ॄ छेडी मवीमउ बचा़ से
 वृ्ठ वठठ टी भाम ढै । вāḍ turibü

 às hai.

[^3]43. Onc tent for every eight men will $b^{\mathbf{e}}$ sufficient
44. A force has crossed the river.
45. How long did it take to cross the river!
46. It has taken the troops 2 hours to cross over.
47. If the half hattalion starte at dawn. it will reach the next encamping ground by 7 o'clock.
48. The mens' tents should be pitched at once and seutries posted all round the camp.
49. The troopar made a cut at me with a sword, but I warded it of with my rifta
so He then rode nt me with his ance, but I fired at him and the bullet lodged in his chest.

आठ मठ मय़ानीमां ऐ एष्टी दिष
 l.ē ikh ikt tieñal butherà hai.
 deriyāon pār he gat kei.

## यान मात दिध विॅरा fंत लॅठा।

 pār jā̀n wich kinnā̀ chir laggā.मैरा त्रियाठ नात दिठ है फ़्ये ङ్రो। sainã ṇin pār jān wich do glearite luge.

नेख्त मपी पल्डटत सित बरे वลे उां छुग स्रेके पञा 亏े मड दले यभेठी। jukr adk paltan din cha!ha kach kirre tā:i oh duje perpā te an ureje mujegt.
 से छाने यामे मूउती षर्माभाते भाते चानोटे गठ। sipāhtän de tartinturt läe te kainpla de chäre pāe sanlxi kiubliā̀e jāṇe chähīde hon!.

मदानरे मेंह़ उलदाठ सा दाउ भाठ-
 anwär n: main nūn talwār dā wār mārid par maiṇ us nidn kandak năl rokiyā.

## उस छठरे भेठे छिडे घनह ठाल पादा

 रीडा डां में छिम हल चाली चलाही डे ठोल्झी बिमसी ब्डां दिस लनी ।tad oh we mere utte burch he nat athäroa Lita t tän moin us wal, guli cha!är te gota us di chhāti wich lagá

51．This old man is no doubt spy，troke him away ard shoot him．

## 

नुण्ठ ठोली हाल मान मृं। eh buthhic



## में ग़ल्लान हे 亏मचात टा झान

 main hauldār de toshdāa da jhā！$\cdot \bar{a}$ lita se ws wich 7 kārtus sí．

##  ने Өिमरे चान दावी भाचिभा डे ढ़ दावी 女ालो विभा।

main chand ṇ̄̄̃ wín dekhiā te mrelem lit $\bar{a}$ jo us ne chār wāa māriā te chh wārí kliàle giā．

 mut de lor hai．

B5．You also say that you have two medals and three clayps，and have been wounded tivice．

## 

 उसमे डे ड़ंत वनीमां Јठ डे में हाती न४भी Ј छुख गा। tūn in w àkhdāhainki mere pàs do takme tin ka？iā̀⿱亠䒑⿱⺊口灬 han to mein do wā jutheme ho chutiā hāri．
## Shemon VILI.-Medical.

1. Let ine feel your pluse.
2. Open your tong̣ue.
3. How long is it since you are ill ?
4. He fell down and hurt his fore-head.
5. He has the liver complaint.
6. The people of this village suffer from fever and rheumatism.
7. What is the matter with yon?
8. I have a headache.
9. He has fever and pain in his libmbs.
10. When I touch here do you feel any paiu?
11. Have you any pain in your stomach?
12. That does mot lurt me.

 ( घंटी) डी घमाठी ढै। is pind do lokā̀i n nún tap te guthic (bāi) de bum$\bar{a}, \bar{\imath} h u i$.

##  <br> 


 us nemin tāp ar jorān wich pir hai.
 wich krigh pir har?
बस में पे हे टंी़ा(गघ ल्राींटा ) वं
 tuhurindā (hath lāundā)hā̀n tān tain nidn pí? huride hai.




G丁 इडवा fuभा 亏े छिमए भघा छत
 dig piāa te us dia mathā bhuj giyā (us de muthe ? TLín sutt legi).


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18．Cave jon any pain in jour liver or arny cough？

14．That man has a culd．

15．Have you had any shivering 1

16 I suffer from indigestion．

17．I have hurt my ankle．

18．Bathe it with hot water four times a day．

10．Have you got spleen？
20．Is there any cholera in the neigh． bulurhoed of Lahore？

21．No，but some people are suffering frome small－pox
 mrfö kui jän kherigh āñde hai？
 148 manuikh de nak nain wà lag gu hai．
信化宅
 nehini pichedi．
 nün sut luggi hai．
fित fिं चार दानी उॅ亏े याली ताळ
 năl us nür dho．

 lahaur de irdo girde ki＂jh haijā hai；

## ठ गों，पन बूश मत区 माडा ताए यप्टे

 Јठ। nahǐi pur kujh munukh mätā nāt pae h in．उचाछा छावसाठ उप रामडे बी स्रभा रेंसा ग्गे। tuhādā dākdār tap wāste ki duà denda hai．

मेत्र माठीभां 蓸टीमां डे उप घन्नुला

 ehlatian te top charhdā riha is kurke $\bar{a}_{l} m$ ipılter nāl riā rul sakiā．
24. Thero has been agreat deal of cholera this yeitr.
25. The men should be warned to dirink the river water, which is cleaner than that of the wells.
26. Theductor says the man will not rocover, and that he has only a few more hours to livo.
27. Yon were ill, certainly ; but could you not have sent some one to tell mo!
28. That man was niticen by a mad dog last night, therefore if we do mot cut oft his log at ouco he may die.
29. Hetold methat you were a'ticked by cholera.
30. Was there any plarin raso in your village last year, it sis now many









 मरुष वासी हुों ने देठा डे टिम ही


 ghantit: hur hut

ठीव ड़्र मांटः मा यठ 何म 윶 யल $\bar{\alpha}$ मेत्य षघन घी का से मfवभा! thiktin mānuā sà pm, kise ṇ̂ñ ghal ke muin


Өिम महुष्ध ही वस्ड चड्ड उलवाप्ट ब्डे रे उfिभा पिम ल्टी ने भमी उाघन亏न हैमटी लॅड रा दस fिटीष्टे उां भठ स'धिठा। M munukh nani kal rüt helkeäe kutte ne raditia is hit $j$ :



 $h, i j \bar{a}$ lumjià hori.
 भाठी सी घभाठी Јट्टी मी उi fãते
mendied $\{$

31．Can you breathe withont pain？

32．Can you lir on your right or left side with must case？

33．Hare you 风iy pain in your back？

34．Sir，I am suffering from rheumatism and all my joints are aching．
 wich muhātimārre di bumãari hot sū tă
 sāh liār liajh fí？tā̀i nukin hun 1

Зैमॅने खा पषे यामे मठाम ठाल लेट मबहा जैं। tīi suljiec jān khuble fāse urām nāl let saknā huin．
 teri pith wich kuih pin！hundi hai．

 muin ṇ̄̈n bā̃ dīb mārī hai te sāre jor？ạ！wich pir？huricli hat．
 सा चे। terā dil khāu de prichhe brahu dh，ur．．kda herei．
Ғॅनार टाल हिमसी घांग ट्ट ठाष्टी digun nāl zwidi bā̀rh tut guĩ．
ड़्र मटा लेट सी थीन समला गfंस竞 वी मे ऊेठा हैस वस्टुटां ？tar sadā durid di pā？．dus dā vorhinda bain kī main terā durid kudh suttān
 his thigh．
d，pret te do durja？jokän láa de．
 puultice on his stomach as I told jou？
trin．his de dahid utte réà dā lep kītā os

89. You mnst be careful what you eat ; never cat anything hard,


tuin nàn khan pin dā porkej rulchiā lorīतla hei kui kurti chij nā̀ kīāwin.
40. Last time when you fell from your horse did you injure your cullar bone?


मी $\|$ pichlhd wāri jad tan ghore tori
 sat laggt sĩ.

## sherion IX.-Miscellaneots.

1. Have ydu seen uny ene going in that उुी वरमे भहुष
direction?
 buninjāñde verilihia hai?
2. Were they walking or riding?
 paidul jāñde san jāñ survār.
 kujh turde se te ikll duli wich si.
4, Wंere thay soldiers or villagers?
Єुंग मयागीमेन fि̃न दाएँ। oh sapāh se ki piríd wàle?
3. They were goldiers and workmen:
 majīur san:
 kuallos te oh luhation disnon rah ?
 ल์ऽ langhe:
 "h shahier hai hi nayar jail kist anvid!
4. What is behind that tree ?
5. Aro there boate here in the rains?
6. Do the hill men bring wood from the forest?
 rukh (birchh) d! pichhe ki hai?
 Јठ ? । barsat wich ithe beriäñ rahindianhurn.
 छिंटे गठ? । pahārie jañgal wichon bālan liāuñde hen:
 bhon pakkī hai ki kh:ıdān wāli ?
 pind dā lambardār kaun hai?
7. Is there any ons who spaaks Fersian टेघे रेंपी ढाठमी घल ल डाला महु here ?
8. He speake very slowly.
9. Speak very distinctly.
10. Do you understand me ?
11. No, I don't understand you.
12. Send a man with me to show the way.

मेते ठाल षिव मटुष ता丁 समट लष्टी ய్क। mere nāl ikk manculth rāh dessan lū̄ ghal.
 keh! $\cdot \bar{a}$ rāh nere hai?
21. Is the road metalled or unmetalled? मनव परथ? तो कां वॅठी? sar.ak patikt hai jạn kachchi?
यैठों उुठत से लष्टी बीठा वै सां
 ch:ınge hai jān sawārā de lā̆'?

 kine sardàr rahinde han te subh ton waddā kaun hai?
24. There are 2,500 inhabitants in that village.
25. How many cattle have thoy?
24. What supplies can be obtained in this country?
 वीठ Јह। us pind wich do hajär pani; sau waskin han.
 kinne p:s $\bar{u}$ han.

चिम सेम चिस रึं ठमउ भिल मरसी ถै। is des wich ki rasat mil sakdi hai? कटर सादान में डे हल भिल्ड मरeे Јठ । kanak juär jaun te phal mib sakds han.
भ゙ं गठे गठ पट ॠरा यवट हैडे बै। .ntin have han par jhonā pukun utte hai.

मब्ड लेव गस्ल दा़ीसे गह। \&abh lok hal wähuride han.
 wich kṑ khūh hai?
 dūrighā hai.

[^4]32. Whare is the spring ?
83. What kind of trees are there in the foreat?
84. Are there thorns in those bushes?
95. Cio along the is ${ }^{2}$ path.
36. In there any danger at night on this rund?
87. If a man is armed there is no danger,
88. Shall I go to the right of left?
46. Will the horse siuk in the mud here ?
40. Call another man.
41. There has beon a great deal of rain in the hills.
42. There is a flood in the river.
43. That day I mado a great mistake.
44. There has boon a great slaughtor there.
45. Stand near the hoap of stones.

मिवर्व fà ? । sumb kithe hai?
 wich kihe juine rukh hari 1
 jhāräan wich kuñde hun?
 ohaliā $j \bar{a}$.
 $r \overline{\bar{a} t}$ niin is sarak utte kujh bhai hai?

 huthyār hori tãn kuajh bhai n. hiñ.


 wich ghora a khub $j \bar{a} \bar{a}$ ?
 sid.
 wichich barā mvini piä hur.
 wich har $\bar{a} y \bar{a} h a t i$.
 maithon burne blath hot.
 wadle kutt hou.

यघगां हे हेठ रूल 甘ल। pathrãn d aher kol kitulo.
46. Move a littlo to the right.
47. Can you see the man who went forward with the flag ?

भनाव मने Јघ बलमतर का । juiāk sujje heth wal surret jā.

उमी छिम महु त्र देष मवर्टें के ग्रा
 ukil näri with sukide lor joh? gà jhandi lui ke "ggo giā?
 parid halub mily ynil
 the work before myht.

ET i rãt de aggs juleur tinn ih karim
 nehtri milogā.
80. Mix nome homp with the lime for the planter.
51. This mortar is too thick it wants more wator.
58. Dig a little deepor.

लेंघी लसी ष्ठे़ बिध वूम्य मत उस्ला। lembi lua chane wich kujh ens rala.

षिड वान घचु वानुा वे अाटी डैJ भा I ih gārā buthut gārrina hai pāni hor $p a \bar{a}$.

मठा चे क्ष्र्या प्र । gara kor dūnghā put.
यすिसे प्र भ 今 विरें भहुष्ष चष्टे गह। pahilekarim te kinne manuhit gas hun?
54. This is ouly sand.
35. Cotlect all the tools.
66. $\Lambda$ good deal of damage has been done to that bridge by the flood.
 माने गषि:भाड वरेठ वठ। sārs huth $i a ̄ r$. katle kar.

 sūn hoiā hui.

 ikk ter hai．
 tell them to cometo－morrow．
 kadmã aj mahiñ ho saklāa unhān mã àkh jo kala àun．

59．He has boen imprisoned for 10 yoars．हि丁 ही समां टfिभां सी बैस उस्टी गै। oh nūn dasān warihān di kaid ho hai．
 in the Cahsildar＇s court．

उगमील्टान सी वृ्ठणिनी दिष्ठ गतहत Ј̄eे। jo tahsïldār dì kechahri wich häjar howe．

## Section X．－Shooting．

HUNTING．
 thow hills？
 kujh bhui hai？
2．Am I likely to find water fowl on the भैत्र सfिभा सी दल मुठाघीम्रा river side？

以த्ठत गोभां। main nūin dryā dī wal muryāliān lubhun gīàn．
 country？
fमळसा Јे। is pāse walkiho jihā shikār mildà hai？

4．Snipe and ḑuck，but they all go away षाЈे 亏े घउसां fिए प्रत्टीभां गत यन पेग मड घगान सी उु दिध कली
during thes spring.
भांभांटीमां Jス। clinthe to batkān mil sakdïan han'p.rı ih subh bahār dì rut wich circtāān jāndiān han.
5. You must get up early to be able to उुगई్ల छिठां सl मवान वठर लटी shoot them.

उनरे हैठठा कागीटा नै। tuhañतi
 $n a ̄$ chāhū dã lucti.
 hii. It was very dry, and full of high grass. I shot unly à snipe.
7. Deer have entirely disappeared.
8. Yosterday I went out shooting. i वल में fिवाठ है foाभा में सfoxt a, ford.
9. Luckily there was a boat, but only one oar and the rudder wass broken.

विमभं ऊाल Єछे पिर घेही मी भउ बेदल्ड पिचर्डी मी किमसा उया डे यउ氏ाज ट्टे नेंपे मट। kismat nàl othe ikk ve! $\bar{\imath}$ si par kowal ithe $k i$ sijisdia chapp $\bar{a}$ te patwär tustte hoc san.
10. I shot a duck which rose on the right bank, but missed two snipe on the left.

## में घिव घडर भानी नँ मॅँ यामिध

 छिछीमी थठ घषे यामे से नाजे हा माचे।


11．I saw a flock of geese but it was too में दञीभां घउरां सी ज्ञात देधी य lar away．



12．Owing to bad luok I secured only four birds．
 भฺाठे। muride bhägā̃̀ de kā̀ran mair mire chär pucrichth māre．

13．Why is port bo bad this year？

 ajihà turlia kyon huri．
 are dry，and the birda are returniag towards the bill．

13．Summ enttle were in the jhils they frightened the birds．

ठाहीमां Јठ के थैढी पचाइां टी दए अने नांशे Ј厄। huni minh pat hutia ha te ghilān sulk gutāai han to pinchilu puhārā̀n d wal mure jände han．

वष्टी छंगु मीलां विच्च मक 亏े छत
 j̈hilàn wich san te oinā̄n ne panchihíă nūn darā dittā．

氏ठघ गड। mere des wul thorā jih shikār hr，i kyon jo pahāre sir talwā han te raste kharāb luent．

- Section XI.-Colloquial.

२ భैंडठं मालीमां घाउं दटीभां के ही मेच।
ह उगानी विमाली विम रे ठाल मी ?

घाजी वरतीभां ॠचां सी मी ?
घटाही नी दानी मी सां घुए ती दी मी?
2 बू घठारी के बु छु सी।


१० में डीमते नॅनेमे सा भाल व गां।



 ना मरही बै।

 से हो र्工 ने सेंले गा








२₹ छु मेथी वैल さै ?
२8 छु मापले य्यन सा छुज़ा वै।


 डे विमाठा मेजसा जै।

[^5]२2 Өिमर्ठ गाउ भाटी मों चाला हडीं लनाता ?
 उfỡा すै।

३० तणीं मे मदें उां भाटी दनाह Јैभादे।

 विगाइसा।
₹₹ ते मेराथै ना़ि ऊां री रुट्टे वें,
 रुी उi वृ्य दाग हवीं।



शै ने प्रिणने मेय दाला उन甘ाट घलाहिंटा वै।

 बि दावे।



88 हमल एँचँ दोगदां गिमा।


89 Өिमर्ट्रमल सेंते ते?







 ताल्ड ठाण हुट हे गां।

44 से घंजी उँदे उां भेबन याषिंटे गां।


पर उुगाही गानी सी बलव विरी माप्टी ।




 घतु चिड़े गर।







2१ घगाही ताळ' रॉगन छेके स्टा लनाए है।


28 हींगुली उुगा亏े గची लाधंसे ?
24 तणीं भार्शेंदछ हींगाली யट दठउसे Јत।

 दिच मणिंटा चै।



ヒQ हिर बयझामी गीसा है।

 추 लते।



(2) तீगठ दाला मानख।



सृ रसी चयष्टीमा दिठा कली मदा गुप्टीमा।




रह छंगठा से छेडे दछा रैट चै ?
(2) ठिम त्र सैलटाठ माषरे Јर।



 Јठ।




१०य पिर दणने दिस ले वमकां उानरे गा गानी मडे मैली।


Q०૯ मे रेकी नट माभका हा से छे डां री गुसा चु ?




## IDIOMS．

1．A mortal wound．

2．To mount a Battery．
8．Now－a－days．
4．Both sider claimed the victory．

5．To fall ill（with fever）．
6．To fight hard．

7．Beyond one＇s power．
8．What is the matter with him？

9．As a mattor of fact．

10．On enquiry we learned．

11．According to one＇s means．

12．Along the road．

13．One or them．

14．Just then．
15．Soon after this．

वाठी ưヲ । käri ghāo
亏ेय पाहा घीनहा। top khanä bi？nã．
अन वए । ajkul．
ऐँगा भाये भायถी ढडे समी। Cohān āpo āpn̄ futte dassi．
＊उप 甘नुठा।（ap）charhnã．
戶ानी फझापी वतठी। ūari hurdi karnt．
घफ़ ऊैं घाJ । bal ton bāhar．
 hui？

 te sānūn malüm hoiā．


उमडे से वराठे इूराすे। ruste de kianãre kanäre．
 बिँमे दे ले । usse wele．
 prichhe．

[^6]16 Said to the man who was with him.
17. From begiming to end.
18. During hin life time.
19. Ifeel very lungry.
20. Ontwardly.
21. Inwardly.
22. There is no huriy
83. To put thing under ones arm.
84. To lovy a fine.
25. A forced march.
26. I have been waiting for a long time.
27. To seize (take possession of a place).
28. To drive of the enemy.
29. All were subjeet to his authority.
30. The rain fell in torrents.
81. Poriodical rain.
32. For the most part.

भायठे ठाए से भटुष है विणा äme pāl de manulch nain kihă.
भाट डे मींड डीव। ād te ant tik.
Өिमरे मीछिंसे ती। us de jtonde $j t$.
 mañ ivadd di butek lieggi hoi hai.
 merarle munnon.
भేदबले मह आां צ্वातिध andarle manon jã̀ lhānion.
बम्य वागए हปीं। kựh kāhal naliñं.
 ॠठमाहा व刃ता। jarmãñā karnā. छहल स्ठ। dublecl kiach.
में चौंबता छिछीवसा गां।main char oknnā udikdà hān.
 khoh laina.
 uhājar pāonā.
माने छिमरे मपीठ मी। säre wde adhin si.
भींग मेगल पाठ fuभा। miznh moht dhār piā.
भैमभी घठमाउ। mosmi barsät.
घతुड वउवे। balut karke.


38．They were sound sleep．

34．To scratch one＇s head．
85．He fell down like a bag of bones．

छु सेम्य मु亏े यहे मे। oh beswh outce paese．

मिब घुठठठ। sir Mhurkanna．
 chakinā chūr．holie dig pià．
 the enemy rotired．

87．We could not help．

88．To make a night attack．
सिखाधी ते हे ती सा भ्र मुन्न हिउा
 jo whirer dā mūnh mo？dittā．
 wāh $n a \bar{a}$ chuli．

ढ्व＇या भाउता I chhānā mārnā．
39．He was severely but not dangerously wounded．

40．It doew not matter．
41．Restore order．
42．To give no anawer．
43．To onjoy（happily）．
44．Round－about．
45．A rumour．
40．Through and through．
47．For God＇s sake．
48．This is beyond our power．

49．In the evening．

या ऊां छिचले वानी लfठाभा यठ मनत सा पेषा तामी। ghā tāro ohdc kärí lagiā yur marṇ dà dhokhā nā st．
वस्त्रिंडा तणीं। kuj．chintā nahin．

छुप दटता। chup watnā．

सटाए। linuāle．
हिछसी ष母घ। ulditikabar．
द्वाठ याठ। wăr pã．
उघ еे दाम亏̄। rub de wāste．
 te bāhur hai．
मिपूभा रेखे। sundriā wele．

50．With the first light of morning．
51．Early in the morning．
గ̃2．At two o＇clock．
ถิ．In the aftermon．

54．In the evening．

55．Just before day break．

86．As the sun was setting．

67．About noon．

58．Saw the camp in a state of confusion．

59．He was one of the confederatos．

60．Whose name I have forgoten now．

61．Some of the enemy＇s troops

62．One of the two．
63．One of thom．
64．As night began to fall．
65．To remain in prison．
66．He has received no injury．
feत उनֹలमांगी। dị̧ chorhdiãn ht मरेंे limever उद्वरेlarks．

डीने यणिन（ ङने बेले）tije pahir （luudewelo）．
उरालां（ मियिभां）द्ये।
tuliālār（kundhiān）wele．
 ahn turi ratāktu aggo．
अस मुठन्न छ घट लठा। jad $8 \pi \cdot a j$ dulv． a？lagg $\bar{a}$ ．
 ahariku wele）．
मैळा सी गएलड छिलट पलट （ दितानी Јॅष्टी）देधी। Bainā dr hālat ul ct puhut（wigari hot）wekht．
छंग दी दि又 मांम्रीमां दिन̈ं मी। of

fिमटा గानिं गुగ मेते छेडे रणीं। jis dà näon hun mere chete nahiñ．
है गी टीभां नैनां fिन̈ं वझ्र। wairs dian fanyān wichhuri kujh．
 छिగुi fदनें प्टॅर 1 unahān wichchon ikle． अе उा亏 यैठ लठी । jad rāt pain laggt． बैस वटळा। kaid katnā．
 kozjuw nakina à。
67. After a short time.
68. As much as you can.

08 This year.
70. God knows what would happen.
71. To look after the house.
72. The crops are the height of a man
78. According to one's means.
74. To serve with great distinction.
75. To turn out of the cante?
76. Down the stroam.
77. Up the stream.
78. Not long ago.

79 Took council with Karam Singh.
80. What plan shall we adopt.
81. To oppose the enemy.
82. With the assistance of that army
83. Took possession of the tort.
84. He sent aword.

वडाू यिदे। ratāku pichho.
भितां 亏े़ी: Јैमरे jinān taithon ho sakke.
मैडूीं। aitakin.

यठ सी उवमापी लबहा। ghar at takrat rukhnà.

## षेडीमां भवट मतस षळड़ीमां गत।

khetiāri marad marad khalotiän han.
मितीव पर्धुउ नैने। jintku pakunoh huwe.

दॅछी यउ ठाल कैवडी रəखा। wadd pat nāl maukrí karnā.
हैवर सेता। chok denā.
एनिसी उुल (इए) lainhditul (wui).
सद्नीड़(लत5) charhdi tul (wal).
 hai.

## 

 karam singh nū? mil ke sulāh kītr.री 亏ैल वวही चाछीसी डै। kidaul karnū chāhūde hui.
६ैडी सा मागभळा वठळ इटी। wairt dà sühmnā karn lá.
हिमे नैंत सी ब्रम्र ठाल्ड। wefauj d: kumak nāl.
विल्फेदॅध स्घाध रन लिभा। Kilब wichch dubāo kar liā.

85. The force has goue and joined Bhag मैटा वुगाए मिभ्य से ठाल का गर्ली wau Singh.

ปै। saināir Bhaywānt Singh do nāb $i \bar{a}$ rali hui.
86. To defeat the enemy is difficult.
87. Contrary to his expectation.
88. He came and attaoked the fort.
 session of the fort.

वठठ थैठा। Iian Singh ntrin lile with dubāo nā ketrun denā
90. Having come by way of the Delhi fित्की सठटाष्ते से उम亏ें नेरे। dilli du Gate.

9:. He entered into the city.
 liile wall sidilita ho puà.
वृी उनां से स्य हिठावे। kait terā̀ de dulluthāku.
fिले दिच घनघला मच निगमा। kile wich thurthatā much giā.
 liat gue.
 sā.
 सठदाना' है funt I danwājā dhai piā Јला वठरे आাत fưभाl hatia kark àn $\operatorname{lia}$.
100. Sereral guns were destroyed.
101. Turned them nuk of the tort.
102. The rolley of the artiliery men
103. Cauged them to retire.
104. The walls were thrown down.
 warān ho gaīān


 jān dizàn shalkäñ.
 mū̃hl
 sutiān
 fort.
106. Not to advance a step.

107 Ar random.
108. W'e becamo pale.
119. Have you got any money.
110. To fall on the face.
111. I whispered to him.
112. To be ready to cry.

Еिर्पैन दी भवो रुी यटहा। $i k$ paive wagge mahon pitina.

 mitrih pils phatak knguc.
 rupai han.
 dignā.

## 

de kern? wichch ākhiā.


PROVERBS．
1．Friends are plenty when the purse is full．घटी कुटी सी मक रूष्टी माघी bani tani dā salh kot sāth⿳亠口冋阝．
 di kinni bhị̧hai．
8．Io make game of．ठ゙ठे निठ छिछाधिता thathe wichoh udāonā．

y（a）＇wh joh？वa lo？de vole krim āve．
B． 1 abaudaned all hope of recovery．में fिसठी $\frac{\text { में गघ पे सेठा गां main }}{\text { घं }}$ jindge tur hath dhor baithä hän．
 nakin．
7．Fall not out with a friend for a trifle．यैनीं मिउ पंभाली ठा耳 च paujin nit prenjahäro thākur．

8．If you wish for good advice consult an old man．Ј巨ी भु षाच उं घु है है प्लहत דाध্ট hachhe mat chāho tā̀n budhe uūn puchhan jāo．
 सीभां ikk mīan wich do kalwārā̀n nuhīn samāondiāin．
10．Charity begins at home．यЈले भायठा ढें पताप्ता pachle āpnā pher parāiā．
11．We shall be all alike in our grave．वघठ दिध मक fिरू fिते kabar wich subh ikko jihe．
1．To kill two birds with one stone．fिव वैम चे राम ikskanm dokajj．


 mйi nā̀ dasso．

 pratlã hui.
18. How long will ho halt between the opinions. स्घया दिध वस उव झूल से । dubdhū wich kind tak jlā̃lo ge.
 i栊信 wā rakho.
20. Handsome is that handsome docs. वेम यिभागा चै हैमधिभाठा हडीi, karm piārā hai chicnm piārā riahinn.

22. Health is above wealth. भॅठठडा पठ तालँ ट्पीव ढै। arogtà dhun nālon wodkith mi.

23 God helps those who help themselves. छिसम भठो एन्ंी Iudam ayge iuchmin
24. Thou didst hide thy face and I was troubled. मांषी भชीं ढेनीमिं है ही नण नगाह। sā̀̄n akhīn pheriān wairī jag jakān.
 pio dāādar karo.
 mitrān de arrgā̀ nahī̀n chitāre jānde.


28. He that has many irons in the fire will find some of them cocl.

 wahuti.
30. No joy without money. वऊ घित! भरणल्ड fिघो than bināi m migal kitho.



 $n \bar{a}$ ylucte.
34. Wet another prais the and not thy own mouth. मापरे मुত" मीजां fिठ्ठठा घटॅ Dont blww your own trumpet. $\bar{a}_{2}$ ne münhoon mīàn mithā nün beno.
35. Blows will arswer blaws. मूनी दिॅज पूटट माने दिटां थेंटीभं बर
mor










 burd kut hati.
43. A good naxne is better than precions qiutment, भमीनी ठालँ मेबा हैठी तै amìir̄ nälon sobhā changì hemi
44. Use good meants and God will bless the end. उ曰 यैठ गलूधु उघ घठवउ



 ornhin.




 jow ol kurime naliãn dendā ju twitir derali hui
50．Great designs requixe great brains．दfिभां कीभां है दन्ञ म मूल

 hat karo us utte àp＂mm！kimo．





55．Puverty breeds strife．When poierty canes in at dhe dome lase fies out at the


37．Kick not against the pricks．
Puff nutagainst the wind．





59．Might over comes right．fिमही 亏ेठा छिमली सेता iisti tw w di 小川：



# PAFT：ITI <br> PUNJABI CHITS， 

Nu． 1.
（5）91）म1（2）（4）（4）


## 


 フैगें शै



 written $\mathrm{by}, 7$ नेता to． 8 मी टानिगानु मी दी ढडे（victory of Dinine God that is a Sikh complement 9 हाठती real．10⿹丁口㇒ further． 11 区ाधी नी
lit the（brother）commo on term applied to every sikh． 12 वाठत reason


＊In Panjatringunge some words are genaraly spurn ir the following manger as याली पांटी water．जेंटी हिटी iread．सठाभ्म 气्थिम bridle．भाटा बेटा
 for intensifying．

[^7]N:. 2.









 किठीलिधी 以几न्टी? क टमष 3 की उुसिय






१ब मर्डिग्यूमग्टे। (1) (2)










 मरहात्रक्ज
सिकी (14)









Nio. 4.

 गेश छो








$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { समष्ष केमकार्य }
\end{aligned}
$$


 the emb of numerals. \& सघेते very maty, sutticient. 5 हिमाठता to buld. 10 rh tromble. 11 मूप comfort case. 12 यट less. 13 दे गल hisure 14 वर देटे some time.







 (1) (7) (\%) (8) (9) (10) (11) (1\%)

 निणी क्रिषीममदवगअडीढ ग स्युटी 90

1 यामे iron. 2 दिभाण marriage. 3 fिferा नाला to be counted fixed 4 बेंती (f) miney order. 5 ठाल्ड with. 6 मार relation. 89 3011 . x2 13 see amoag relation page. 36. 14 डठीट वउतर to urge. 15 मुरी light half of the woath.












 हेडीकेनहा।

किठी सिसीमेंग्डस क्ते इट्रिए 22




 bir.


 उ्रमंडग्रवष्वव्यकीमी किभम्हिड्रग्नेयमगतनरीयघण गीवम्भिय










निणी हिसी घपटाव हमझझट्री १४

 wicked. 广 ऊँगा troublod (aarrow.) 8 घ気 (f) diark ho











$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { चिलीकिथी दीग्टा नुठती } 4 x
\end{aligned}
$$

1 नेदी (f) the ons wheh 2 ती (!) eow. 3 काजट pregnant (ap,
 zalf. 6 वैठ








 पै 二ी力ु सर्गां






 मधीッमियमटत














 तै।

PHATE री पर

 ponds sull tanta han an an



No. 11.




 (5)





 मेदाहितनञ जैंगm।
लिसीदीग्टा केसीयुप्य



 - g...) 16, रघेमहता io set:ly


No. 12.
96












1 मतु hurglary, house breaking. 2 केतला to ireak. 3 वीभुी घम
 6 छावल wselle, to मay; 7 गलकाधसी in short. 8 लठ कठा
9 मघंती (f) grey. 10 भٌकी (f) market (house or cattle fair.)

No. 3.




 लगेण प्रूकेत कीजांची
 ची नin (i)



रमझ्र घीवमिय हतीशिर्द्धि



 13 मवफाह bringing heme a wifuafter marriage.






己,

1 यद्युए (r) Regiment. 2 एकाभ (f) field. 3 耳ू march. 4 मयत्तला
 respipect.

## 9 NO 15










1 Fomitah if) parthership. 2 नेगा (f) pair of bullorks 3 हुता bulloo











 17) से




विकी सिसीमेंद़्ण सनी 2

1 मी













 Јスท!


1 मॅगाす srne hout? चुत्तल to arrive. 3 माग dey appuis



25. 13.

(1)
(a)




 सहते हेते हेकी चुक सिक मी ती






 चिंढो स्किषी गत्रूटि 14 क्या 3 ? रेपर्र





No. 19.
9 अप्रिग्रम्यूमग्या।







 फुभिभ




 उस्द्ध कीरेते



No. 20.
9 हुमागुण्यूमणनि:





 उंस्किषयल लैम नीमिफ $े$ हिम





 हु्रेछेडीयमल"।






No. 21.
96 मुरिग्रग्यूमिय









 \# वग्र जं


$\qquad$



No. 22.

26 मडिग्रण्तिर्टिज
 तीवीज्डे थप्रें।












 + टॉंधी वतहा 以

No. 23.
9 ₹



 लस्क्न



 अं स्सिसीमक्डदर्व
 voney. 4 भex a pakka work at that of weil.

No 24.










 impassable, difficult. 3 भावी rebellious, disobedient. 4 भमी hardiy, with great difficulty.

## No. 25.

## 








 पे \%殳,


1 यद corrupted from the sanskrit wind यधान a period of 15 days, half a tuar month. 2 माना the dav appoint for wedling. का क्षमात cliant of a brah-
 :lothon. उे tad children. 8 Jम a silver or golld collar.


龍 7 स








No 8






 Firn all the hand words consult the vocituleng
at the end.





 मूर्शुछडेशी
























No 30
१6 पडियाव्य प्नसे


जै?



 उी से

 ॠयउता

Cos

१ दमीक़ुणममधर्य



又2 दिन्ते से




 अमीफスल以े




$$
9 \text { बैडिगुम्यमश्टि। }
$$














 गीग्रिज्मकीज



 देहाूल्भीऊाउ बवे वे मे मा के








 कण







$\qquad$

 गे













 . सृष
son















 おं










 सेके से मश्निस्डिसवे प्यत्ररी

옹




















 माश मेग्रपाता श्रिन्टीमीय० तो गे ट्रय亏े क्रथी ग्नी न्रमे सट दि गृट ट्रव की कमा कीन नी च्राल करी कह उगमरे अनः




 वग्टांटी ढढे घुकण्षी दावसीज्ञी।

गंझये घयक्षपिय है वृद्धिय है।
$\therefore 0$


सिस

 बत्रे घक वि कनी उस्य सिखो













 गके से से श्रुणन




 हिवसेथि आम्बे 6

 गiry

शैम3सावथग्रांट्रि।












$$
\int_{4}^{3} x_{0}^{3}+3
$$


 शि म'






 ची हित्र मे कित कर्डेगभी मेटी ढित्यर मी।

$$
96 \text { No:3 }
$$












































 हठे गग्न गैरेमी

मेलमिंयनमान्तयम्रटकष 4
q6सरिगुयूमग्रि।











 प्रेम्युすे


堨《










 कैठी 氏ी गत रिम 92

$$
\text { No } 49
$$

## 76 मडिगुणयृपण्टि।













Эञ मढ वन्ती सपीगर

> उ'ह्षेभस्त र्टिस्ड












तिँむट्रिचीदीग्हल बडकरी中
म्रग्न भ्न

## VOCABULARY．



## $n$

 lecinis mounted．
भमीचघा巴 asiunt，s．f．Benediction， salutation．
मॅम assin，s．m．The name of the 7 th month of the civil yoas． भमटानामानख uswärā̈hib，s．m．Sikh＇s religious Granth．
Mवमす aksir，＂de．Gonerlly．
Mग्र प．akt，s．$f$ ．Uuderstanding sense reason，wisdom．
भवत्राया aklāna，adv：Alone．
Mवiम ukās，s．m．Heaven，the firmament．
 immortal One（rud）．
Mवालु 4 kali，s．m．An immortal，one （the name of a class of Sikh devotees．）
भभमヲ akhsar，udj．Many adv．mostly often，Generally．
मुष्ठ alikhar，s．m．A letter of the alph－ abet．
भॅढा agy，s．f．Fire भणा टऊधिटा agg lāon $\bar{a}, v$. c．To set fire．
भ ठागणं ayāāa？adv，Before，forward，ahead infront，also ठाएगं gahān．
भठठो agge，prep．Before（both in time and place．）

积乐＂ij ulv．To－day．
หॅन तल＂ij kal，adj．Now a day． भवे uic，adv．yet，hitherto．

भटवさ1 atat＂ā，v．n．To bo stopped， to be prevented，to adhere，to ston Mठदाना athwāィā，s．m．week． भヲ add，separate．
หरड ant，s．m．End．
タ゚せJ andar prep，Within，in．
म⿵冂卄 andar，s．m．The inside．
मी सडटकी andarli，adv．s．m．Inner．
מॅ̧ु imukã，s．m．A blitid，a blindman．以ठभ anām，s．m．Prize，reward．

Мम万 aman，s．m Ease，peace．
भुभाठ umān，s．m．Inclination，case． मनुप्ता armiān inter．Alas． भटसानी almãrr，s．f．Almarah． भுफiवा alāka，s．m．Dependence． भたम awass，adv．By chance． भहाभ awāz，s．$f$ ．Voice，noise sound． भा备：स马 àmulur，s．f Income． भावी akr，adi，Rebellious，disobedicut． भावी Јेटा ähī honaे，to rebel． भ！खटा ākhā，v，a．To say，to command to toll．
 ient to orders．

भाएव $\bar{a} d a k, u d v$ ．etcetra
भासठ ādur，adj．Respect，difference，honor מायां pron：We．
भार्欠е ānand，adj．Happy，glad．
मायम āpas，pron：（oblique cases Plu：of भाय $\bar{a} p$ ）one another．
मायमfä a apas wich，pron：Among themselves．

भुउवी aithi，adv Now，this time，the present year．
भेता ainā，＂alv．So much．
भेंें aiwen，s．m．Thus in this way，invain！

MizT uukiā，wlj．Difficult，distressed．

## $\Sigma$

fिम is prom，（oblique cases of fिす this，he！ she it．

पिमवठरे is licrlie adr．For this reason． पहाम inãm，8．m．a present．
हेएंत cthur cult．Here，on this side．

से cthe，udi．Here
G



and sometimes thougt sarely，a finger length．
 thief．
Bिछान्न uchhā？8．m．Cover．
हि＂सम wijal，adj．Bright，shining．
छितान uiā！s．f．A desort．
领ठ 硈h s．m．A camel．
合 3 uttrir s．m．An answer，；the north हैउठ्टेम uttur des，the norther country छिउठеेला uttur deria，I answer．
Өै सम uddum 8．m．Industry，effort．
छियमTupamā s．f．Greatness，glory．
母ि己 of s．f．Protection，shelter．
母ु येन（？po！s．m．Remed y．

## म

ममडा sustā，cuij．cheap．
＂म可す silt，prep，with．
मЈ satlat．m．A rabbit，a hare，bird．

 urance，patience．
मुनि shathirs．m．A city．
मコी siकाi s．f．A signature，मコीवठठी suhtinnmi or होटी deni to sign．

मड⿹丁口 wa rxhūghar，a father－in－law house．

मॅवब salkchr，s．f．Sugar in a course un－｜ममांठाठ samāchār，s．m．news，information
purified state．ममेटटा samsṭna，v．a．To constringe，to shrink．
म्नवाठ shakār，s．m．Hunting，game．
 hunt．
मवान षेछहा ：hakār Khednā，v．$a$ ．to hunt，to sport．
म又ाब माठहा shakār mārnā，v．a．t． kill the game．
मीध sankh，s．m．A conch blown by Hindu： in their worship．
मता $8, j \bar{a}, s, f$ ．Punishment．
मॅना sajjā，adj．Right（not left）．
मॅट عatt，s．$f$ ．A blow，a stroke．
मீदा sundliā，s．m．a male buffalo．
मॅड sat，adj．seven．
मf亍 sati，adj．True．
मf̄ठाँ satigur．True spiritual guide．
मघ satth，s．$f$ ．A place hefore the great of


मतराठी sarkārī，adv．Belonging to the Government．
म्नु 3 shart，s．$f$ ．a condition，an agreement．
मुसी surdī，s．f．a cold，coldness．
म寸ं $s^{a r a b, a l l . ~}$
मुबा sharāb，s．f Wine．
मझाघी shxiabic，s．m．a drunkard．
मট＂saron s．f．Oil seed．
मलड
मदा sawn，a quarter more thau the num－ ber immediately following，as महाँぞत 3 年 sarwātinin．
a town or village where men anu मदाठ $\operatorname{san} \boldsymbol{a} \bar{a}, s, m$ ．a rider，
cattlo congregate in the murning．
मॅघ sattit，$s f$ ．The council of five called pancháyat．
मॅеटर $8 a d d n a \bar{a}, v, a$ ．To call．
मеा sudd，adv．Alway＇s，ev зr．
मीढा sandhā，s．m．A male buffalo．
मयाठम spā̃ush，s．f．recommendation，

मभउ samat，s．m．year．
ममझठा samjhnā，v．a．know，understand． मब f̦ãव sub tirehak，s．m．well wisher． ममां ${ }^{\text {samãa }}, s$ ．m．Time period．

माधिली sāoni，s．f．The summer crop．
 interest，a banker．${ }^{-}$cumstances，contentment，happiness．

मागो sh $\bar{a} h \bar{\imath}, s . f . i n k$ ．
माJt sākă，s．m．The day appointed for a wedding
मיगनं sāhure，s．m．plu．A father－in－law＇： family．
मा丁 sāh．$s$ m．Breath．
मागान sagar，s．$m$ ．The sea，the ocear，
BIE shād，a glad．
माप $s \bar{a} d h, s . m$ ．A sainr．
मा르 sādlī̃，s．m．Fakir．
माढा v．a．A turban．
मांद्रता $v$ ．a．To support，to sustain，to sto ${ }_{p}$ to take care of．
माना $8 \bar{a} \uparrow \bar{a}$, a．All，every，the whole．
माल्ट sāl，s．m．a year．
मालाहा sālānā，yearly．
मिमाटर्ट siänã，s．m．Knowing，wise．
户मभाएड siāl，s．m．winter．
मिष मड sikh mat，s．f．advice，instruction．

मिमतठां $\operatorname{sijjn\overline {a},v.a\text {．Tobewet．}}$
fatr siddha，a straight．
मिया वठटाँ $\operatorname{sidha}$ karnā or घटाषिटा $\eta \bar{a}$ banāanā，v．a．to straighten．
मींच sinh，s．m．a lion
ममाe suād，s．m．Taste，relish，flavor．
म．गा丁ा suhāga，s．m．Borax．
मृटर sukiknā，v．a．To dry，to wither，th become to dry，to evaporate．
मूवदान sukkerrwār，s．m．Friday．

D女 sukik，adv．well，very well，no matt no consequence
मटटTrittennā．v．a．To cast，to throw dow
मटठां sunna a，$v$ a To hear，to hearken， listen，to mind．
मृ्टाठाठ māayar，s．m．A merchint， trader．
मिठा sunnāa，adj Empty
मुध्धि subāu，s．m Temperament． disposition，nature，habit．
मभィ sūā，s．m．small canal．
म्＝घा $s \bar{u} b \bar{a}, s, m$ ．A Province，the，Govern of a province．
मुन $s \bar{u} r$, s．m．a hog．
भिघेटान sūb？där，s．m．The Chief of province，a military officer whe rank correspond to that of Captai

मेळठा neknā，v，a．to warm ones self．
मेंनी senju，s．f．The name of a we which generally grows among whea

$$
\text { मियी sepū, s. } m \text {, a kinal of servant w }
$$ gets so much on cutting the crops．

मेत ser，s．m．A seer weight．
मे ठ sher，s．m．A lion．
मेंब亏゙ saink？a，one hundred．
A＇ $\bar{y}$ saind，m．m．a mixture of wheat a chaff．
मेठт：winā，s．f．Anarmy，a host．
मुపटा solnuā，adj．pretty．
मिवाцेटा sokā painā，v．a．to get dry．
मृत्य soch s．$f$ ．Meditation，consideration．

में मीबल्डवे soch sumblial ne，adr．Care fully．
मेछ্ठां sochnā，v．a．To consider．
मेटा sotā，s．m．A cane，a walking stick．

मै． B ．nt，ono hundred．
मेटी 8 sunī，v．a harvest，the crop of winter．

## コ

Јम has8，8．m．A silver or gold collar，worn as an ornament by women and children，the collar bone．
गमउपडास hostiatāl，s．m．Hospital．
Јदालॉट hewālāt，s f．confinement．
Јवटां hallhnā，v．a．to drive．
Јळीवड kukikat，s．f．Truth，fact circum－ stance．
Ј\＃ुठ hajar，s．f．presence，a title of res－ pect，Sir
Јट।धिटा haṭãunā，v．a＇To cause to be removed．
चटी hattic，s．f．A shop．
オीइतमाठ hundun sār，udj．Durable．
J曰 hatth，s．m．The hand．
Јॅघ \＃ैञ्रता hattlijornāa，v．a．To fold hands in a supplicating manner
Јॅе hadd，8．f．Boundary，limit．
गरेठा hanerā．8．m．Darkness．
Јहेठी haneri，s f．A dust，storm．
Јममेम hamsos，8．m．Sorrow，concern lamentation．
Јमณ्ञा humiā，s．m．An assault，an inva－ sion，an attack．

Јठठ harn，s．m． $\mathbf{A}$ deer，a buck．

Јनाठ havān，adj．dstonished，amazed． Јॅळा hallā，s．m．An attack，an invasion． Јल्डाए halall，adj．＂Lavful．
 ghter in a lawful way． Јटाएँट hawūāt，8f．A prisqn．

Ј否hu？h，8．m．A monutain torrent， vemporsiy rush of water．
गटली hãñi，cdj．s．f．of the same age．
चन $k a \bar{a} r, s, f$ ．Defeat，discomfiture．
Јाल नाल hākchàl，s．m．State，condition
गाइ $h \bar{a}!h, s . m$ ．The name of the fourth Hindu solar munth which begins in the middle of June．

fॅनт liis» $\bar{a}, 8 . m$ ．share．
fिॅर hikl adj．One．i．q．fि丈
fЈॅफटा Millnā，v．$n$ ．To shake，to be mo， red．
ЈС hun，adv．Now．
Јॄеा huudā，s．m．Commissiou，enge： snent．occupation，business．
गलाठ लेटा hudār huiñā，v a．To borrow Ј्रेसात huddedār，\＆．m．An Officer，a Cornmissioner．
गठाल्ड humal，s．$m$ The hot weather． Jेठ heth，prep．Under，below，beneath．
J̄ठi hethān，adj．Uf inferior rank，or dignity ${ }^{\circ}$ गैन्रा haijā，s．m．Cholera．
う̈＇ठ honth，s．m．The lip．
गैलडं hauldā̀r，s．n．An havaldar．

## $\bar{\alpha}$

वम kas，s．f．Fever．

वचिन्नी keccluchiri，s．f．A Court． वॅठ leachchā，adj．Raw，unripe，temporary． $\overline{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}$ टा liachma $\bar{a}, v a$ ．to meisure

वट kat，s．m．lein．
бॅटटा katt！！a，v．a．To pass（time）to cut（thing）．
वठावठता Kathā karnāa．v．a．ta collect． Хॅदटा krddinā，v．a．To cast out，to exclude
天̃द्धा karidhā，s．m．Shore，margin，bank，
वलव liancte，s．$f$ ．Wheat．
वटी kıñe，s $f$ ．A drop of rain．The dust and refuse of rice when it is cleaned． $\bar{\alpha} \bar{उ} \bar{\alpha}$ lattuk，8． m ．The घame of the serventh Hindu month beginning in September．
रघा lathā，o．m．A story，narrative．
वसीं kadiṇ，udv Ever，sometimes．
रे प kandh，s．$f$ ．A wall．
वरव kanak，s．$f$ ．Wheat
 gin，boundary．
वॅटी knnni．8．$f$ ．Border．
वयड्डात kpatān，8．m．A Captain．
वॅ廿त् rappar，8．m．Cloth．
वपाय kupāh，s．f．Raw cotton，also
वपागा kupāhā，The cotton plant．
 possession of，to possess．
वंघटा kambnā，v．n To shake，to tremble． वॅम kamm，s．m．Work，business． वॅम वृत्र kanm kāj，8．m．Work，busi－ ness

वमाए kamäd，s．m．A crop，a sugarcane．

वमाठ भहमす lumän afsär，s nz．．Com－ manding Officer．
समीक्ष kamij，s．f．A shirt．
वमीठ kamin，s．m．poor people．
 of God）．
वुड्र亏 kartūt，8．f．Action，＂business， deed．
वठदा liarr？a，adj hard，severe．
वठाठ Kivär，8．m．Promise，agreement．
वच̄पी karodh $\overline{\text { ® }}$ 8．m．Angry，enraged． wroth．
रू्ञी karhi s．$f$ ．Cruel（prepared in a variety of ways）．
वद्वा丁 knruah，8．m．A kind of sweet－ meat made of flour，sugar and ghe．
वामा $k \bar{a} \bar{a} \bar{a}$, s．m．A cup．
बारा $k \bar{a} k \bar{a}$, s．m．An elder brother，a Fittle child．
वंठा kānyg，\＆f．A pen，a wave，a billow．
वiं．त反 kānjan，s．f．A beam which rests on the two pillars of a Persian wheel． Х＇टा känāa，adj．One eyed．
वॅभा kāmmā，8．m．A labourer，servant．
₹тठగ kāran s．m．Cause，account，reason
वाल $k \bar{a} l, 8 . m$ Famine，dearth，drought．
ศवभागा भ̄̄ता liārã mornā，to give water from one field to another．
faमझ kist，I．$f$ ．instalment．
fवणन्ता kihrā，pron．Who ？which ？whom？ what？
fरॅवठ kikkar，s．$f$ ．The name of a tres the Babul，acacia tree．
fिटी linin， 8 ，f．A drop of rain．
fिउल lital，s．m．A very deadly make probably from $q$ ātil．

『̄ॅटा kimāa，adv．How much．
ศिता क्ति kimna chiv，$u d v$ ．How long．
विठाइ kirāp，s．$f$ ．A．khatri，a shop－ keeper．
fَला kilā，s．m．A fort．
$\bar{\alpha}$ ki，pron．What？
रणन्वा kuhārā，s．m．An axe．
वन्भी ku：jĩ，s．f．A key．
 be helped．
बुपा kuppā，a large vessel made of raw hide．
वॅघा kubbā，adj．Hunch backed．
 gin．
ㅎ kutch，s．m．Marching．
वछ वठठ। kinch karnä，v．a．To march， to die．
वेठता kernā，v．a．To pour，to scatter．
वैस loaid，s $f$ ．Imprisonment．
बै वेठता kaid karnā，v．a To imprison．
बेला kuilä，adj．Arey．
бँЈ koh，8．m．The common kiachchä koh is professedly 2040 yards less than $1 才$ miles ；but in reality it seems in most places to be nearer a mile． and a half．
$\bar{\partial}$ ठा kothā，s．m．A house．
रूठी kothi，s．f．A house，a treasury．
र̈ठा korā，s．m．Snow，ice．
रूल kol，prop．Near，by，with．
र̄न्नभा ko！mā，8．m．Family，tribo．
तैंक्षी liaudi，8．f．A small shell．

## \＆

घठठ Kluchchari，s．m．f．A mule．
氏ீचु khundur，s．m Ruins．
そ̌डा khattā，s $n$ ．A field small and low．
甘 डाघ kikutāl，8．m．Title，appelation．
घॅटठ khaddar．\＆．m．A very coarse kind of cotton cloth．
 घघठ lhabar，8．f．Report．
母ॅघा lihabbā，adj．Left belonging to tho left hand．
धठच्ठा kharclinā，v．a．To spend，also．
女ठच्ठ वठठ। klurch kurnā．
צंना lhar＇a，adj．Pure，good．
धठीटठो lharidgz，s．$f$ ．The price of a thing，buying．
घ लद्धार lihalwān，s．m．A farmyard．
甘लदाता khalua $\bar{a} \bar{a}, v$ a．To mako st ，p．

孔ाटा lehānā，v．a．To eat．
दाए lihāl s．$f$ ．a drain．
fuপाए khiall，s．m．Thought，imagina－ tion，fancy．
धित्ठते hichchinā，va．To draw，to stretch
धित khin，s．m．A minute．
घुणधिटा khuāunā，va．To feed，to cause to eat．
ษमी khusi， 8 of．Gladness，joy，delight．
甘ुलटा khullhnā，v．n．Lo open，to be opened．
घुलमघற्ञा khullamzhullā，adv．openly．
४쪼 khullā，udy：open．
घुदा हिताkhwwāu？ā，v，a．To causo to eat

だ丁仿酸，s．m．A well．
뿔 khnnum，prep，without，for want of．
घگ์ chani，s．m．A muderer．
षे 3 khet， $8 . m$ ．A field under cnltivation； a battle field．
खेडी kheti，s．f．Agricniture，cultivation．
षेड़ी थॅडी kheti pitto，s．f．Cultivation agriculture，husbandry．
घौन Mhaj，s．m．Search．


豸ेडा kintā．s．m．Auass；also name of a large，red，and white worm．
छे नी kéopri，s．f．A skull．
シँ नी chori，s．$f$ The dry leaves of the sugar cane．
苗एका khola，relj．Old ruin．

## गा

वाभ gush，s．m．Fairting．
ठाम घाल्टा gush khānā，to faint．
ठामड or गाहड ytust or gachhat，8．$f$ ． going round．
ठालते पनहा gitine dharnā，v．a．To mortgage．
लान्त $g(i)$ ，.$m$ ．An olephant，a yard，a yard stick．
टॉす！gred！
ठनाधिटा ynd $\bar{a} u!\bar{a}, v . a$ ．To drive in， buried．
कीन्मा gunlāsā，s．m．A sort of axe，a pole axe．
万届 gadar， 6 m ．Revolt，rebellion．

गॅеी！！adui，s．f．A cushion，a pad， thome．
वी ड़ा 乡иmiā，s．m．Sugar cane．
ठात्ऽ husbant．
गठの वठ厄ा yım kımā，v．a．To drowned．
ठाठम ！／man，adj Warm，hot．
गठमी gurmi，कैuly s．f．Heat，warmth． ठानीघ gurib，adj．Poor，gentle．
ठॅस्क gull s．$f$ ：Hord，thing．
गॉल वागसी grall kāhtci or పॉल क sull $\mathrm{ini}_{\mathrm{i}, \text { in short．}}$
ठादाना grewārā，s．m．A kind of grai ताप्टी：！／ā̃n，s．fo．A cow，also ठां $y \bar{a} n$ an ＇गापदी＂gā̄in：
ठागटां ！！a $h n \bar{a}, r, a$ to tred out．
ठान्ती $y \bar{a} j \bar{i}$, b．m．A brave man． जाहा yānā，v，n．To sing．
ठाए $, j \bar{a} l, s f$ ．Abuse．
fॉॉ̈इ giddur．s．ne．A Jackal． fुता yil，s．f．Moisture，dampness．
 गामा yucsā，s．m．Anger．
 live．
 thoy make sugar．
すご gun，s．m．Virtue，quality．
ठीसटा gund！āa，va．To plait（hair）．T work iuto a plot．
ठІुघ耳्डाम gurblus 8．m．Name of a rel gious book of Siths．

元元ठみラí gurmıtā，s．m Consultation． ठाठअ甘 glumukh，s．m．A good pious man． उाल亏̈ gluch，8：m．Abuse，
णुㅋ．gur，s．m．Inspissated juice of the sugar cane，coarse sugar．
णो द्वा gnd $\bar{x}, s . m$ ．The knee．
णोंढी goli，s．f：Effurt，libbuar．
गोंी वनहा godik kumā or चोइता gudina á，a．＇To lubour hard．

तो＂फला golla，s．m．A slave．
あों ली goli，8．f．A small ball，a shot．

## 山

uम नाहा ghas $j \bar{a} n \bar{a}, v_{1} n_{1}$ to be worn out．以ॅट ghatt，adj．Deficient，less．
以ॅट ghatt，adv．In a small measure，sel－ dom．
யउモा ghitttna，v．a．To throw，to pour யंठदाल्डी gharwāli，s．f．Wife．

以ॅळटा ghalinā，v．u．To send．
 time piece，a clock．
ưfZ्टल ghāil；cadj：Wouncea．
Щّटठा ghuttunä，s．m．A trousers：
u्युभभाठं ghumiär，s．m．potter．
ये० gher，s．m．Clarified butter（ghi）：
थैगा gherā，s．m．A circle，a siege．
山ิठा पाढिता gherā pāunā，v．a．To lay a siege，to besiege．

थैजヨत्वा ghopcharhā，s．m．A mounted servant，horsernan．

## च

ত̆＂े chatik；s．m．A frame on which th wall of a well is built．A bitw．
 pieces．

हिठां chanigā，adj，Good，excellent．
屯ॉеठ chuddar，s．f：A shaw，sheet also،

## चाधनं

हलंठभा chandarmã，s：m．The moon،
हैंबा chandrā，s．m．A whitelow，halls storm．
\＃ुहो chranā，s．m．Gram．
चपざ $\dagger$ chapplni，s．$f$ ．The cover of wis earthen vesssol ；the knee pan．
बुंग्मी chupr $\bar{a} s \tilde{i}$ ；s．$f$ ．Any one havinj a chapras，a messenger or othor ser－ vant who is in the habit of wearing $\#$ chapras
बैघटा chabbnā，v．a To champ，to grind between the teeth，to chew．
संठत゙ charn s．m．A foot．
合而 chung 8： m ．A trench．
 छझझी द्ल chardi wal，adj．On the northside．
 beginning．
चु इडराँ charhnā，v．a．To mount．
चि chāu，s．m．Desire，Pleasure．
न्ठठ

चा丁 chāh，\＆．f．Desire，wish，appetite．
円ाコలl chāhṇā，v．u．To desire，to wish to like．
BIET chāchā，s．m．A father＇s younger brother，uncle
\＃r̄す chātar，adj clever，cumning．
चाहटा chānecnā，s．m．Moun－light，light
चाठभ chār
चिठी chitimí，8．$f$ ．A letter，a noto．
丹िडानटा chitārnā，v．a．To remind，to warn
हिन्दी chin！$\overline{\text { ，}} 8$ f．A female sparrow．
नीडा chita，s．m．Leopard．
चोय बेठट chipkort，s．f．Chicf Court．
छुगाम chuhuram，one forth．
छैर्टा chutikna a，v．a．To miss，to forget， to err．
छठटा chremna,$v$ a．To peck，to eat，to graze．
छुणना chuth•ä，s．m．sweeper．
छु̄ chūrā，8．m．Crumbs，fragments．
छन्ती chutri，s．f．$\Lambda$ braclet．
－ें3 chet，$s \mathrm{~m}$ ．The name of the first month in the civil year beginning about the middle of march．

हैंती chuni，s．$f$ ．A theft．

\＃ैठी वठहा chorikarnā，v．a．To steal．
弐 $\alpha$ chumuti，s．$m$ ．An open square，in a city．An ornament which is com－ monly worn by women on the head．

笣： $\bar{\alpha}$ churn！ylk，s．m．An head ornament．

 police station．
劦：वी वउती channki，va．also to kee watch．
 dena,$v$ ．a also to keep watch o guard．

## 局

हचटां chhuddụa $v$＂To leave，to le alone，to forsake，to release，th liberate．
Е3 chhutt，8．$f$ ．A roof
ЕЗきí chluttnā，v．a．To roof．
हु वी chhaturi or chhattri，s．f．A smal umbrella．
हहै पा chhawaiyã，¿8．m．A thatcher．
Еटी chhavi，s．f．A concculed knife with wooden haudle．
छां cilhãi，s．f．A shatlow，shade．
ढाया माइता chlāpa māmā，v．a To make a night attack．

छटी chlutt！$\overline{\text { ®．s．}} f$ ．Leave．
高芣ा chhulā，s．m．A kind of pulse gram．

## 7

नหंम juthom，s m．A wound．
भीठाए janggal，s．m．A jurgle，a forest． मणीठ jayīr，s．f．Land given by Gove rnment as a reward for services．
कीत्य jariji，s．fo A wedding party．

सॅट jutte，s．m．The name of a caste of farmers（both Hindu and Muhammudan）
नउत jatan，8．m．Effort，endeavour， arrangement．
HE रEी：jad kadin，adv Whenever．
？ैएす！janderā，\＆$m$ a padluck．
Пठममाधी junamsā／chī，s．f．A biography particularly of Nának and the other Gurus．
सढт jupha，s．m．Opression，violence， hardship．
निमटा jammnā，v．a．to be born，to exist to grow．
तमाеाब $j a m \bar{a} d \bar{a} r, s . m$ ．A military officer next to Subedar，a native officer at the head of an un－ certain band．
דमीठ jxmin，s．fo Cultivated land．
बठतेक jurnail，s．m．General．
寻 jarur，necessary．
एल jal，s．m．Water．
एक घए jal thal，s．m．Ground covered with water，water over flowing dry land，marshy ground．
1न ${ }^{\text {anto }}$ ，s．$f$ ．a root origin．
HETMi jiddicin，as big．
नु jitt，\＆$f$ ．victory．
तम्डा jillā，．8．m District．
ी़टलां jīwnā，v．a．To live．
भादी juā̄，s．m．A son－in－law．
ஈাக juān， 8 m a youth．。
IMrJ，וuār，s．f．A kind of grain，я species of broom corn．
ठाली jayāli， $8 \quad f$ ．chewing the cud．
†भभтठ jıjmān，s．f．for wedding（client to a Brahmau．）
 tie up．
बै，ॅेंवठ je，jeture，conj If to．
सेठ jeth，8．$m$ ．The name of the third month of the civil year beginning in the middle of May．；$\%$ hus－ bind＇s elder brother．
भิंग jog，8．f．A yoke，of（oxen），
＂से jog，8，m，junction faithing，a for－ tunate，opportunity，occasion ；a kind of auster devotion intense meditation（practiced by a class of fagirs culled jogis；）
जोगा वमाठ्ठिटा to practice the devotions of jogis ；
ॠते पानटां $v, \alpha$ ．to assume the garb of a jogi．
जैगा joggā，s．m．Opportune，fit，proper uble，capable，sdequate．
ॠ̄उता joma，v．$u$ ，to yoke
〒ैद̄तरं jornā，v．a．To join，to mend，to add together，to reckon．
न̄दी jon ī，s．f．pair of bullocks．

त्रेटना jañdalā，s．m．a lock．
तेगाएक jungāl，s．m．a rust．
भी गाली januali，adj．Irusty．

## 高

马ॅटॅं juntta，s．，＂m．watering with a sorto basket．
タूट jhallun，s．$f$ ．A supporter a prop． a stick，suspended above to sup－ porta we wer＇s lay；a transverse beam over a persian wheel in which one of the gudgeons turns．
प्रूंJ jhālār，s．$f$ ．an excaration by the side of a river for irrigation of water．
 ring and fighting，（＂f birds．）to cause to spar or contends．

Fनाटी ihajū，s．$f$ ．invasion ascent； the wages for shaking fruits from a tree，brushing clothes $\& c$.
 to shake，off．to reprove．

दोस $j k i l, \quad s, f$ ．A inge，a pond．
घभाखए jhoaikal，s，m．upper wheel of Persian wheel．


चविए tahil，s．f．service．
 pant．
 equal to two pice，in the plural it means also money in general．

खट्र tact cia，s．m．A pony．
בभटH tamtam，8．fo a tran．
zed laban；s．m．A family，
fey tillă，s，m．A hillock，a small eke－ ration，$a$ heap of sand．
fేే lind，8．f．earthen well bucket．
सeलi tuttina，$v$ ，a．To break，to be broken，to fail，to burst，io brush forth or rush upon one．
 move，to proceed，to go off，to pass．

空घ tu mb，sofa a small price of meta jewel，a piece of flesh（as h liver，head，and feet \＆c．）
टेमत texan，s． E m．station．
टैना tatirā，s．m．a pony．
Eैंबा tainkā．s．m．The name of letter．
సेया top pal s．$m$ A grain measure taining about two seers，by some place it differs．
टेयी tuppi，s．fir．A cap．
之घ़ा tobā，so m．an uncalled tank，a 1
टल tel， 8 f．searching，search．
సेल व्राए tel bhäl，s．f．feeting abd looking for，searching．
б

ठठालां thagnā，v．a．To cheat，to dec to inveigle，to steal（o heart）．
ठठा that $1 \bar{a}$, s．m．Fun，sport，rid jesting，a jake．
กீठ thant，s，f．cool，cold．
त्ं의 thandi，s．$f$ ．cold，coldness ss ； comfort，；in the last sense．
ठाटा thana, s．m．A police static police office，a body of pr men．
ठेर्र thekā 8．m．hire，fare，fixed p work done by contract，a jo task．a particular made of b ing a drum．
る
亏ँठठ यमू s．m．cattle，a stupid，sir рац．

इंत 8 m ．fear，terror alarin．
छार् däloà，s．m．robbery，plunder，an attack by rubbers the col－ lection of plunderers
इान्ठ dādhā s．m．strong firm，power－ ful．
इाठ dār，s $f$ ．the line of birds in flight ； i．e．a flock．
f̄तारा digna．v．a．To fall，to drop，to lie on the back in wrestling．
उ్రघटा dubbria v．a．to dive，to be dip－ ped，to be immersed，to sink，to set，（the sun ；）to be absorbed （in business ；）to be ruined．
इस्ठ $d \bar{u} d h$ ，s．$m$ ．one and－a－half．

## Б

छना dhagg $\bar{a}$ s．m．a small sized ox．
हठ नाटा dhath jūnā．v．a．To fall down．
हठा dhatthe fallen．
हान्दी dhād $\bar{a}, s . m$ a kind of good mus－ ician，a singer．
हाघ $d h \bar{a} b, s, f$ ．an unwalled tank or pond，a natural pool，a lake，a deop depression in the earth．
ढाल dhāl，s．f．a shielu，protection．
fिक्ठ dhill，s．$f$ ．lateness，delay laziness， in attention，looseness，remiss－ ness．
द्ना dhillā，s．$m$ loose，not light，lazy， remiss，inattentive late．
हींगाल्भी dhingule，a well bucket attach－ ed to pole．
हें dher，s．no．a heap，a pile，a quantity abundance，gratuity．


उर्टा rulknia，v．a．to see，to look，to gaze，to expect to guess．
उवमां tukmã．s．m．medal．
 take care to look after．
उХलकi takal，ăn，s．f．Evening．
उरीए tukèd s．$f$ ．urgency，importunity Enjaining to urge to enjoin．
उवला lakkutā．s．m．r spindle；the shaft of a wheel．
उतीस tragid s．f．urgency．importunity enjoying उठीय ववरी to urge，to enjoin．
उठ tun，s．m．The body．
उपेलका tabelã，s．m．stable．
亏Јम turs．s．m．pity，alarm，fear，terror．
उनमटा tarasina，v．a．to desire a thing anxiously to long for，to thirst．
亏Јधाठ turktān，s．m．a carpenter．
उठठा taina $, v, a$, to swim to float．
亏ू！丁 उू丁 tarāh tarāh int，mercy！ mercy ！
亏ุण दूप वठटा trāh trāh karnā， to call for mercy，to invake protection．
उनीव－tarik，s．$f$ ．Date．
उलघ takab，s：$f$ ．pry salary wages．
उपรाग talāh，s $f$ ．Information．
亏लॉक talāk，s．f．Divorce spuration abstinence，prohibition．

इतらँ』 tulaumycha．8．m．A coarse kind of sugar saturalod with molasses．
उद्वरे tar？ie ad，early in the morning
SIP $\bar{\imath}$ ，s．$f$ Aunt，the wife of a father＇s elder brother．
उiृך tā̃n，s．f．prep，to even to．
उाना $t \bar{a} \imath \cdot \bar{a}, s \mathrm{~m}$ ．A star．
弓丁ुता tana，va．io pay up．
ff

亏ुणTヲ tohāū，yours．
Зコ马 oJ instantly，quickly．
马ुठт turn na，va．to go，to despart to walk
उनU eruption of the English word troops．
oJ Зुन turin $\bar{a}$ s．m nimble，active flippant．
z亏П turki，s．$f$ ．The chaff of wheen．
Зु tej，a sharp，hot，fiery，imputuous rapid，active．
亏मी teji，s．f．sharpness，keenness，anti－ vity，rapidity，impetuousity dearness．

亏ु Јं tor ai $\dot{n}$ ，a thirteen．
ふ己 tot．s．f．Difficiency．
au top．8．a cannon，a gun．
亏घJT tabra，8．m A leather bag out of which a horse eats has grain．
亏̄̃ता torn $\bar{a}, v, a$ ．to break to change，to pluck，（fruit．）

Зना to ra，8．m．The match of a gun， bag one thousand rupeeps；gold or silver card wound round the head as an ornament ；a kind of helmet；deficiency，scarcity want a peace of rope，a beam．
Зनी ton $\imath$ ，ad．till，to，up．

## घ

घठ than，s．m．Teat．
घाठे सान thānedār，s．m．Deputy Inspect tor of Police．
घीठर thin $\bar{a}, v$ a．to be．
द̄̄thorà，a short，a little．

## z

eR dur，Ten．
еम³ dashhat，sign，or sign：iture． एЈठा dahna，Right，before，above．
स甘ट dakkhan，s．m．The south，th i southern part of India．
ए®T datth $\bar{a}, s, m$ ．a bundle of grass or hemp a bundle of sugar cane（what is passed at once through the mill a pile of paper ；C．W．Eटटा and あ க゙

Еढडオ duftar，s．m．A book volume， a journal a record，a register an office．
एवघाठ durbār，8，m A Court a ha！！，of audience，the holding of a Court the common appelation of the great Sikh．＇Temple at Amriatsr．

एम dāa，s．m．A servant，slave．


 burning with a hot iron cautery सांठा ऐटा to cauterize，to brand ； साठा लाठिटा to stain，to villofy．
巴ाला dānā，s．m；a grain of corn
साеी $d \bar{a} d \bar{u}, s, f$ ．The wife of a $d \bar{u} d \bar{a}, q \cdot v$ ． सासी dudi，s，$f$ ．A paternal grand mother fिमटा dienā，v．a．To be seen，to be visible．
feगाना dihā？ $\bar{a}$ ，s．m A day．
fिडात̉ dihā？$i, s, f$ ．A day，daily labor， wages．
fモษापी dilhā̄，s．$f$ ．showing，show ap－ pearance，display．
Eिप्छण्धि dikhāunã，v．a．to show，to point out，to exhibit．
बतठ इ్వ 亠े dindube，ot sunest． सीसात dīdār，looking．
Eप duddh，s．m．milk，tho milky juice of certain plants．
巳्रीचन dopalir，8．f．The termination of the second watch，noon ；
चाउली स्यनिठ rāt dì dopahir，mid－ night．
एचट巳巳 dūhwaduh，with one another Eरा dūjā，second，othe another．
Еटी doñs．f．a vally，the number two ； reduplication．
the plains in opposition to the mountains．
ऐेमी desĩ．s $f$ ．A country person，a citizen． e du，a two．

## प

पमषी dhamki，s．f．Threat，menace．
पर्भ亏़ी dhamovi，a yellow wasp．
पनममाल्डा dhurmsāāa，s．f．A College of $u d \bar{a} s \bar{\imath}$ fuqìrs，an alms house an inn where poor travellera are supplieil gro tuitiously．
पぞग dharoh，s．m Fraud，deceit，dishon－ estly．
पाना $d h \bar{a} \cdot \bar{a}$, s．m．A stream，a current．
पादा dhōwā，s．m．invasion，attack 4s． sault
चिन dhir，s．f．partiality，protection． defence，help party．
घी dhi，s $f$ ．A daughter．
पेला dinclà，s．$f$ ．half pice．
पी巴 dhund，$s, f$ ．a mist，a fog h：aziness， obscurity，fine dust，is disurder of the eyes．
पय dhupp，s f．sunshine．
प्ये उघटा or सिभाधिता dhuppe ruthina $j \bar{a}$ liāuna,$v$ ．a．To put inthe sun．
 pile of chaff and rubbish around which people worm themselves in cold weather；sitting obsti－ nately before one＇s door to ex－ tort a favor or right．
प्रभiं บரठठठं duñā̀n paunā，v．a．to light a fire．

प्रूभां लधिटा To sit by ofire at one＇s door to extort a favir．
प्रहीं dhitin，s．f．a small pile of burning wood，chaff \＆c．＂asound which mushams sit while they listen to the praises of Pir Said Ah－ mad．
येंधा dhotita，s．m．frame chon，deciet．
ऐ̄ी dinotis it A cloth worn round the loins by Hindus
यैंमा dhrounisā，s．m．a large cattle drum．

## б

あमざ $n \cdot \mu s s n \bar{a}, v . r$. to flee to run． उमाठा musānā，s m At rget a mark，a butt．
反诃 ratir，s．$f$ ．A canal a stream．
கపी కì nãiinitan，otherwise．
历丈 nultik，s．$m$ The nose

तरल हीठाहीली or वठही v a 10 copy，to imitate．
हठां nalter，s．m A city，a town．
रेगा namiga，a naked．
ठ母 nct！！！sif A nose ring；ar rope in the nose of an ox．
ठеी nudi，s．f．A sma！l stream，a creek a brook．
ठपラХ undharwk，a without fear．
इपाऊ nadliān，s．$m$ The subject in which any quality in heres．
万言 12 abje，a ninety 80 ．
 Wishun but specially consi－ dered as the deity who was before all worlds．
ठास्द nāl pep ！With，by，
ठाले uäle conij buth，mul，also more－ over．
किभाष्टी niāin s $f$ a place uear a honse a vill：ge filled with ordure and ail sorts of filth ； cultivation near a house or village．
fिढみ币 nimab，a clean pure，clear transparent
हिठा nī̄ā，udv．Only mearely．
हौग $n \bar{u} r \bar{a}$, s．$m$ ．Fodder，a stake．
厄бహア nultā．s．m．A halter；a point dot ；a mystical signification Head collar．
万ुमाँठ mukhsãn s．m．loss deficiency detriment，injury，damag blemish，mischief．
$\underset{=}{\mathbb{O}}$ nünc．prep．a son＇s wife（sign of dativ and accussitive．）
ऐेड天ी nethí，s．m．a daily fever．
रे亏े nere．prep，near．

戸 घठत゙ nurb bar nau，quite well．
 of the village．

## U

Чॅमस्डै pussali，$s, f$, a rib the region ＇he ribs the side．
यमिंट रठता pasind kama，v．a．to li यमानळा pasarnā，v．a．To extond stretch forth．

稆 pasu，s．m．An irrational animal， H brute，a quadruped．
पЈアゴpuiār，s．m．A mountain．
युिठ戸＇pahinn $\bar{a}, v$ a．to put on（cloths）
थनिलॉं palilān，adv．First．
थர̃ヲटा pahunchina，v a．to arrive．
ひवटा palină，v．a．to ripen，to be cooked
 stead ；a board with ：ne ends notched placed in a rope，swing for sitting or standing on．
र्थमी prenchtī， 8 m．a bird．
थंकणानीघी panjgaranthi，a name of a book of Sikh religion．
यटी putti s．$f$ ．A kind of coarse woullen cloth．a bandage，the side piece of a bedstead；a wooden slate，a quarter or section of a place，raw or chusler of houses ；a breadth of cloth ；a portion of woman＇s hair when palatel and combed towards each side；a mass of molasses candy worked by confectionors of on a peg driven into a post ；the cricket bat ；a kind of coarse tape； a copper p！ate on which astromica！ calculation are engraved．
थॅठा सदा pathā ditiā，s．m fodder．
Чठic puth $\bar{a} n, ~ s . m$ ．A caste of musal－ mans being one of the four pri ncipal divisions ；the same as， Afghan．）
र्चन puind，$s \mathrm{~m}$ ．a bundle．
थउटputtan s．m．A landing place，a quay， a ford a pass，a bathing place on a liver side，a place where tho shore is smooth and hard， and the water fordable，any place where a river io，crossed．

43．pattar，8．$m$ a leaf． Y 3 G pattre，s．f．an almanac．
ЧडT puta，8．m．a mark，a sign，a token a hint，address or place to which one is directed．
यडी pati，s．m．A Lord，a master，a husband，an owner．
ひघठ patthar，s．m．a stone．
थैटटां panảān，a．fifteen．
यठम！स parsäd，s $m$ ．föod．
Чठய्य己 parghat a apparent，manifest，

## i．q，Чठठाट pargat．

यठभेमु paramesur，8．m．God；（appro． priated by some to Shiv，but commonly used by the Sikhs to denote the Supremo being ；） （properly Чठみ区ीमृढ） param iashwar．
ひठळ゙ purlo，s．f．universal destruc－ tion，the consummation of ell things the final conflagration， （properly speaking the farlo is the destruction of th：world by water and fire；and several such events are supposed to have occurred already between the different days of Brahnia， and several more are yet ex－ pected the last which is to destroy the universe is called maha parlo，（the great dest－ ruction ；）vexation oppression affliction，great calamity．
 inclioling both heaven aud hell，the future state．
 ing，progenitors，descendants， and dependents ；a halo round the moon．
บ合 parnun，s．m．last year，next year．
行すड parohut，s．m．A family priest．
यलटट paltan，8．f．A foot regiment．
ひミふ历 partal，s，f．Regiment．
यन्ता par． $\bar{a}$, s．m．camp，rest camp．
ひ $\bar{\square}$ Tra？ $\bar{a}$, s．m．The upper part of razā $\overline{\text { ．}}$
 for drawing water from a well． यामूं pāsson，prep．from，by，by means of．
YTE pāt，\＆．r．breadth of a river．
याट pātt，s．m．Division branch．
याटटां pättanā．v．a．to burst，to break to be torn．
यTJ pär，ad．on the other side（of a river \＆c．）
यान ॅैठт pià lionā，v．a．to cross．
याल़ pālā，8．m．cold．
चाइतरा $p \bar{a}!n \bar{a}, v \cdot \varepsilon$. to tear．
याद्ध p．ip，a woorlen in which water falls from the Pernian wheel．
fumfe fiän，s．m．luve，afection．
fu局咅 pithla，lator，last．
 limu uf，on account of；fि⿳亠口冋口亏 पैटा pichte peina，to dance，to persecute． fu离：pichcimon，after，hehind，aftewards． f2Iस：Eit richathon di．from behind，
 fuटलंं wittuā，v．c．To beat，（the fac breast \＆ce．；）to mourn for the dead． fि̃天 pind，s m．a village；balls of ric \＆cc．used by Hindus at $t L$ sradh of deceased relatives．
fिञा pitā，$\varepsilon, n$ ．Father．
चितमत्र pinsal，s．f．pencil．
यिटमत్ ưनंता pinsal gharnā，v，a． sharpen pencil．
fिठमठ pinkan，8．f．Pension．
fिन्र pir，s．m．threnhing Hoor．
ひीकरा filã，yellow．

Чुा muthā，s．m．the hip
Uु3 puttor，s m．A son．
ப तम murcts．s．m．A man．
युच murulit，s．m．A man，a male，hum being．
丩ुता 解ija，s．m．a small piece of pap

युएक $1, \ldots l$ ，s．$m$ a bridge，
凹टT pirra，a．full，complete，sufficio entive．
U్ర
यैमा puis $\bar{c}$ s．m．a pice，the name of copper coin，）money．
येटा pairia，r．u．to fall，to lie，to down，to be situated，to go bed，to be sick，to happen．

येड5 puinti，th．thirty－flye．
येल्डी paili， $8 . f$, field．

प̄］poh，s．m．The name of a month viz． from the middle of December to the middle of Janurry．
चुठा porō̄，s．m．a species of thick sugar cane．

## ढ

目म frosul，s．f：harvest．
ढरा phakka，\＆．m．The quantity of grain， \＆c．，thrown iuto the mouth at once the grain given periodically by firmers to the village carpenter， blacksmith，baiber，\＆c．
उसी phaín or fuckir，s．m．a fakir
 dost，a friend of fakir．
ढठट्र phaggan， $8 . m$ ．The name of a month from the mitrlle of Febr－ uary to the middle of March
厄्टव phatak，s．m．crystal
ढ亏े phats，s．f．VictoriaL．J．⿹丁口 ला hon $\bar{a}$ ， and वठठा घटका टा kamābulama，to give compliment．
छलड phaliā，s，m．a wooden frame．
ढांमी phānsi，s．f．A noose，a snare，a halter for hanging．
ढїमी सेठा phānsī denā，v．a．to hang．
ढालन्ती phāpri，s．f．a diaper，a clout．
नाफ़ ${ }^{\prime}$ faltū more．
fिमलता phisalna,$v . v$ to slip，to slide； to fail of an agreement，to fly from a bargain．
ढीउा phita，s．m．tape．
ढटटा phuțā，v．a．to burst，to break， to boil，to ooze out．

हैं ${ }^{\text {H }}$ fari，s．$f$ an army．

## घ

घमाध basakh，s．m．The name of the 2nd month in the civil year，begi nning about the middle of A pril．

घगासत bah̄̄dur，s．m．a hero，a cham－ pion，a knight．
घगाएती bahādurt，s．f．bravery，valor heroism．

घणित्रातं bahijānā，va．to float away， to be ready to sink．

घवすा bukia，s．m．A he goat，（in compo－ sition pronounced bakrā ；as घवना 民ी巴

घवनी bakkart，s．f．A she goat．
घ甘मृत bakhshna，v．a．to give to bestow， to for give．
घ甘माध्रि टा bukhshāun̄̄，v．a．to procuro forgiveness for，（one ；）to procure the bestowal of（any thing．）

घगीचi bagichā，s．m．a small garden．
घfưभा코 baghiạ̄，s．m．a wolf．
घहटा lachan $\bar{a}, v$ ．a to be preserved，to be delivered，wo be saved，to escape． to remain unexpended．
घंता टा bachāunā，v．$a$ ．to save，to protect．
घटेना batera，s．m．a small bird of the， partridge，species quils．
घटता bunna，v．$a$ ．to be made．


घछेठा bathera，a，much，many．
घिल band，s．m． 2 joint，a knuekle．
角运 bondin，s．f．A musket，rifle，fowl－ ing piece \＆c．
解 Еघम 5 bandobast，s．m．arrangement
घपड्ञ budlinā，s．$m$ ．an earthen，water vessel with a spout like a tea pot respect．

$\hat{घ} \bar{y}$ bamb，s．m．a shaft．
घमा习ी bamāri，s．f．sickness，pestilence．
 plague．
घコम baras，s．m．a year．
भुनांड bursat，s．f．rain，the sainy seas．50n．
 rainy season．

 －～usun．
 enjoying，long life，male children are so called．
Faf barunt，s．m．Warrant．
EG马河 biviant，s．m．circnmstance．
马可 berf，8．f．snow．
 ness．
 destroy．
घडंज्डी biandi，s．$f$ ．great coat．
Eajus biatada，s．m．outor room．


घ च二 barũd，s．m．ammunition．
घटए bald，s．m．a bull，an ox．
घल己ात balwān，s．m．a strong．
घटेटा bulewā，s．m．goods and chattl furniture baggage．
घा丁ट bākan，s．m．a ploughed field．
घागटा bāhulā，a much，very much，man
घामता lājua，8．m．a kind of grain $r$ sembling broom corn，the bree ot which is very coarse．

घाइटरा bālnā，v．a．to cause to burn， kindle，भॅठा घाएさী agg bālヶ to kinde a fire．

सीटा घालटा diwā bālna，to light lemp．
fघभादी biā $\bar{r}, \&, f$ ．cracking of the hes from cold de．sowing se sowing time ；grain given zamindars to carpenters an others at sowing time．
fिभाटला liāhnā，v．a．to marry wife）to get a son or dall， hter \＆c．）married；i． दिभायटा
घिमडना bistarā，s．m．bed，bedding．
घघन्ती bijli，s $f$ ．Lightning．
घघठां bina，prep．Without．
घिन ह birchk，s．m．a tree．
घघल वृत्ड bilkul，at all．
घी $b i, s . m$ ．seed，a cutting of a plant， sugar cane，）for seed．
घी यrछिठा bí pāonā，v．a．to sow a se

घोतला bïjnã，v．u．to sow．to plint． घीउला bina, v．a．to elapse，to die घहान्त buchhē？shower，to efface．
 understand，to extinguish．
घ届 luddhā，s．m．old man．

घ ही buddhi，s．$f$ ．an old woman，a term applied to any womau，when ad－ dressing her，in ：respectful way sometimes used instad of mother as ने सन्धीवे he budakie，O mother
色已 bucnd，\＆．$f$ ．A drop，（of water \＆c．）
घ च戶्वl burchhà，s．in．Perverse， impolite，rude，unpolish－ ed，stupid．
घ प घला billunta，s．m．a bubble．
घJ büta，s．m．a duor，a window，a house．
घे bodice．

घठा़̉ lagā！，s．m．loss．
घे ए bail，8．m．a bull，an ox，a blockhead．
घे न्र ber．s．m．a coarse rope，made of grass，straw，\＆c．
घै है bair，$\varepsilon$ ．m．the wheel on which the well posts are strung．
部亏व buintia，s．m．a young hull．
घंत弓 beruld，s．m．ox or bullonk．
घिघम亏 bardubast，s．m．sett！oment．

## उ

उ\＄ठा व्रम bhasnä bhūs，entirely con． sumed．

डी ठा Wang，s．f．Hemp confusion of hemr pricie solf importance．
टै गी blanygi，s．m．A drinker of bhang a man of the chuhra，caste，a mihtar．

亏ुला bluijna，v．（s．to be broken，to

उउा bhattia，s．m．Food taken to farmers and their workmen in the field allownace．
इठटरं bumuā v．a．to break．
すपाटव bluyānuli，s．m．dreadful，ter－ rible furmidable，tramendous．
उठी bimeiz，s．f．a loud of grass．
वु亏勺 buarte，a．enlisted．
தनटा bharnà，v．a．To be filled，to be－ defiled（with mud，blood \＆c．）
 ness，worthiness，integrity a good act，an honorable peice of conduct．
SIEी bhā̃，s．$m$ a brother of friend，a man famous for learning and piety ；a sect of Hindu faqirs， man of that sect
SIETमा bhāiā，s．m．a father．
जान त्र unajr？，8．f．flight，rout，fleeing of tho in habitants when war is at， hand；property carried away in flisht．
STलi binnat，s．m．Desire，wish will view estimation ；especially the will of God，fate，destiny．
$\bar{S} \bar{e}^{*} b k \bar{a} d d o n, s . m$ ．The six month in the Hindu，year，beicg from the unid dle of August tot＇e middle of September．

ד্ব＇हें bhāwe，con，thou mayest please，a althongh．
बुष bhulikh $f$ ．hunger，appetite eager－ ness．

ब্তুट゙ lhannā，v．a．To parch，to roast to bake in ashes
启ए bicull，$s, f$ ．an error，a mistake，a frult，an amission．
क्रुण לhaj， $\bar{a}, ~ s, ~ m$ ．a striped blanket viz．， light bown with black stripes
ब्ठे亏 bled，s．$f$ ．a sheep；the bud of the palaii íree．
छेड 3 bhet，$s \mathrm{~m}$ ．a secret，a mistery，diffe， reuce．
Aิ bhui，\＆m．Fear，dread，ialarm，terror．
 wretched，wicked．
$\overline{\mathbf{z}}$ टां bhaun $\bar{a}, v$ ．a．To turn around，to be dizzy，（the head ；）to skim and circle in the air，ca kite or other bird to wenter about．

## H

ममЗ inrst，s．m．intosicated，drunk；in－ toxicated with pride，proud，ar－ rogant；lustful，heated with ani＿ mal desire；full spirits，and energy，under a fonatical influ－ ence．
みよ才º misin，ad．hardly，with much di－ fficulty ；（commonly भमी भमी） ममीठ muxi：b，s．f．Gan．
भगांभाठी muhàn mṻri，s．f．A pestilence a plague．
 a title given to kings，a lern of respect applied to anyone भffeठा mahingā，a．Dear，вcarce，ex pensive，higir priced．
भfनिए mikrā，s．m．an arch． मणीठां mahinā，s．m．A month． मवपी mukai，s．f．Indian corn，maize． मंगटर mangnã，v．a．To ask for，to demand．to beg，pray，to solici to crave，to want，to desire，te want，to crave，to seek，betroth
मठढ̄＂magron，ad．From，afterward． afterwards．
भैगलदाठ mungaluār，s m．Tuesday． मய्यु magghur，s．$m$ ．the name of month from the middle of Nove mber to the middle of December मझी maijhi，s．f．A female buffalo．
मठ mathh，s．f．Laziness．
HठT matthā，s．m．Slow，Lazy（an ox， horse \＆e．）
मंฐी mundī，s．$\dot{f}$ ．A market，a particula market for any one thing；th name of a city．
मट mun，$s, m$ ．A weight equal to fort seers，a m unds，（k：chcha man likewise contains forty seers $k$ ，ch cha，a seer kachcha being abou thirty two tolas；） みさ区 about man．
भट man，s．f．The palka work at th top of a well；a bind of gem suppos ed to be found in＿the head of a snak ．
 purpose ubject．
भघT mutth $\bar{a}$, s．$m$ ．the furehead．
मさट madad，s．f．help．
भसाठ macuãa，s．ne．A plain，an open field．
मठ man，s．m．The mind，the heart the
soul；भठ みТठठіं mun mānā． to deny one＇s self，to forbear，to subdue the desires
भठ mann，$m$ A thick cake of bread．
みठరI mannā，v．a．Ta mind，to obey，to observe．$t$ ，acquiese in，to con－ sent，to，to agree to，to believe，to suppose，a（cause ；）to vow，to pledge，onc＇s self to，to agree to discharge，（another＇s debt．，
मुनीmarji，s．f．Will pleasure，purpuse intention．
भफスीभ 3 mulliat， $8 f$ ．possession．
मलम mallham，s．f．Ointment，material for plaster for a sore．
मฌू malum hona $\bar{a}, v . a$ ．to look．
भㅉㅡㅐ malutm，knowing．
मलूटी maluknt s．$f$ ．A beautiful wo－ man，a belle．
म币मळी malomali，s．f．forcibly．
माम，mās，s．m．Flesh，a month．
भांग mānh，s．m．a kind of dall i．q．，urd ； a monih．
भाய्य māgh，s．$m$ the name of month； （from the middle of January to the middle of february．）

मiंटi māndā，s．m．sick，ill，tired，weary fatigued．
मादी maja s．$f$ ．Pardon，fur givenesm，re－ mission．
भामटら mimla，s．m．an affair，negocia－ tion，a money transation，reve－ nue．
माभr mīmmā，s．m．A mother＇s brother． मातरा mām $\bar{a}^{\prime} v a$ ．to strike，to beat， $1.0 \mathrm{kill}^{1}$ ．
भात्रम वठठा mālish kirnā，v．a．to groom．
भात्रु mulh the frame workof rope to which the earthen pots of Persian wheel att：cied
भiना māra, s．m．Lean，thin，emaciated enfeebled，weak ；bad，worthless， scarce，भानूा मभां mā $r \bar{a} s \bar{a} m \bar{a}$ famine．
भिठт mitthā，a sweet；deficient，（salt ；） scarce，dear time；as fロコ fみठा ममां च̈ ih mith $\bar{a}$ sam $\bar{a}$ hai，this is a time of scarcity．
मि3 mittar，s．m．A friund，a companion， one beloved．
fमनठा mirg，s．m．A deer，a wild anj－ mal．
fみएडठт milna,$v$ a．to meet，to asscuiat． मौंग थैलं mīhn paina，to rain．
मौं丁 minh，s m．Rain，a shower．
मुमटंडा mustanda ，s．m．stout and strong，but wanting in sense．
समीं masin，arlj．hardly．
भुणम mukimm，s．f．a military expodi－ tion，any difficult or arduvas undertaking．
मृसमां muk $\alpha$ mā，8．m．Caso．

भुㅋञ munda，s．m．A boy，a lud．
भुठiं muиnā，s．m．A post for supporting a spinning wheel，a similar post in a cutton gin，aplow handle，
भुठठाधी murgă $\bar{\imath}$, s．f．A waterfowl，a duck．
भुनिने murande，8．nı．pl．Wheat and gur mixed together．
भुजस murd $\bar{a}, ~ 8 . m$ ．dead．
भुल लेटा mulllainā，v．a．to buy．
मु C mull，8．m．Price，valuo，worth con－ sideration．
भुलव mulak，s．m．Country，a region．
भुळा murnāa，v，a T＇o uurn，to turn back to bring back，to return， to incline to make a repitition．
म्नम号 músichl，s．m．stock of chaffi．
भैग munh，s．m．The mouth，the face； an aperture，an opening．
मूॅं mūlon，ad．（lit from the root，） altogether，entirety，certaisily， deoidely；（used mostly in nega－ tive propositions．
मुन mehar？，s．m．the oxen of thresh－ ing floor．
मैंख्या maingghāa Dear，costly，high pri－ ced，scarce．
मैं ひंप्री．maingghā̀，s．$f$ dearness．
भैंЕी muirdi，s $f$ cinnamon．
भुЈ muhur，s f．a seal，a gold mohar； the front，the lead，the van，（of an arms．）
म゙गनलाधिटा mohur lānnā，v a．wo seal วुu्या moghã，s．m．a wall roof or ressel．
 in the wall of a fort；a ditch，and embaukment a trench．

## W

घうた yatur？，s．m．plan．

## उ

उमाल्कर rasāāa，s m．A Cavalry，company consisting usually，of one hund red man．
Јจみ ruqum，s．m．Money．
J甘टा rulinua，v． $\bar{a}$ ．to keep to put， place to set，to lay down，to sta tion，to have，to hold，to posses． to reserve，to save，to apply $t$ ascribe to impute．to take int employ；to recieve，to accel （alsu J甘Еइटा ralihchhadn
 rakhkainā \＆c．）
ठधहया rakhwayyā，s．$m$ One who kee preserves or takes care an employre．
Jन्रा rajā，s．f．The will of God，the Divi pleasure，fatc，destiny，उत्रा ड̆ rajāho or لॅन्य！ला hojānā，lo die，furlough．
नठ rann，s．f．A woran，a wife．
Јघ rabb，s．m．The Lord，God．
चघइ rabr？，8．$f$ ．going and coming in vai failing of the object of a jourr returning empty．

Јतऽठा ralanä v．a．To meet，to be joinod agree to conspire，to be mixed．
गलाध्रिटा ralāonā，va．to mingle，to to join，to unite，to causo agrea．

उटí rawān，ad continuously，under way in motion，aguing（spok en com－ monly of work，business \＆c．）
Ј゙मठ rāsan，s．m Rations．
गत्रीताम rājīnāma，s．m．treaty．
JIJ rāt，s．f．night．
Јुमउ rulihsat，s．f．dismissed，having leave to go．
ठुक्षाए ruma $\bar{l}$ ，s．m．a handkerchief．
 to get under way，to flow，to be swept away by a torrent．
नेमभी resmi，silken．
नेएक rel，s．$f$ ．Rail
नै त्री亏ृट raisidunt，s．$m$ ．Resident．
文和 rok，$s \mathrm{~m}$ ．Cash，ready money．
亏̄ळटा roknā，v．a．to prevent，to rest－ rain to hinder，to detain，to stop to block up，to fend，to interrupt to prohibit，tu chock，to withiold to kecp back，to obstruct．
亏टी rotī，s．f．Bread，food，sustmance to feast．
亏̄む ron，s．f．a hollowor，porous，portion in the earth，a marshy ground．
亏ेटा ronā，v．a．to cry，to wecp，to la ment，to mourn．
于ळ rol，s．m．a degree of fraud，a mix－ ture of cheating，in conduct or language ：（applied especrially to games of chance or skill．）
すこえ raunak s．$f$ pomp，splendor，show， glitter．
令ली ruuni i，s．$f$ ．Water in a field previous to flowing．

## ম

लूपी luit，prep．For，on account of，by reason of．
एम las，s．m．Gluton，any लॅ lass glutinous，substance viscosity ； stickness
लणिन lukir，s．$f$ ．a wave
历Х亏 lalkur，s．m．Wood，a log，a stick
 come in contact，to be attached， to belong，cost．
एकाव्डता，luy bluy，a．nearly，equal， about of the same size．
 betwecn the legs attached to a string a buat the loins．
 to pass over，to spend， （time ；）to kill．
एठा lutithā s．m．a beam，fine muslin， long cloth．
एड lutt，s $f$ The leg，from the hip to the foot．
लबाहा s．m．An envelope．
 hallow，to set up the war whoop．
एन्तहा larnā，v．a．to fight，to con． tend，to war，to dispute，to quarrell．
 by oxen；a long rope；a ceremony at Hindu weddings，in which the bride，and groom make four cir－ cuits about a fire the whole bsind


लाम lās，s．$f$ ．The mark of a whip on the skin a dead body．
ला习ानी सी घाउ lāchārı d̄̀ bāt，forced matter．
एँट lāt，s．m．Name of a rank،
एাव्र lābh，s．m．Advantage，gain，pro－ fit，benefit．
历ுभ lām，s．$f$ ．An ？assembled army，a large body of troops，a host ar－ rayed far battle．
लॉक्टैठ lāltain，s．f．a lantern．
लूळ丂 lalā，s．m．A title given to a Hindu gentlemen，a father，an elder brotber．
लूख्ऽा lālā，s．m． $\bar{A}$ father．
लिमДरा lislinā，v．a．to flash．
टि丂भावउ liākat，s．$f$ ．intelligence．
गंलघट lirkan，s．f．A pen．
 （picture \＆c．）
सिपठ likhat，s．f．Writing，penmanship， a note．
 spondence．
लिषउम likhtum．A verbal form used in commencing a letter，is writing，writes．
लंठ lír，s．f a strip，a shred，（of cloth， paper \＆c．）
 $j \bar{a} n \bar{a}, v . a$ to be torn to shreds．

एकला luknā，v．a．To hide one＇s self， to be conceraled．

लुट lutt，s．f．Robbery rapin＊，violence plunder，pillage，spoil．
एक lūn，s．m．salt．

लटटटा letnā，v．a．to lie，to lie down．
लेग्या laihndā，s．m．Northside．
सेंॅंगठा lainhg $\overline{\mathrm{L}}, \mathrm{s}, \mathrm{m}$ ．Petticoat．
लす！lohā，s．m Iron
にうこ． ival day．
लら己 lot，s．f．An earthern vessel with a very small mouth，used for hold． ing money note．
ँㅜㅋㅜ lor，s．$f$ ．Necessity，need，want．

## $z$

टमड wastu，s．f A tning，matter． टमडीव wasnik，s m．Inhabitant． हुटी welkuti，s．f．wife．
दधुर wakhrā，s m．Part，portion．
दठाटा wagnā，v．a．to flow．
दट watt，s．f．A boundary，line between fields．
दटाठिटा watãuā，v．a．To cause to be twisted，to be changed to exchange．
टइालव wadānak．s $f$ ．a kind of large grain wheat．
दहटा waddhnā，v．a．to cut，to reap．
दपटा wadhnā，v．a．To increase，tw grow．

टनमाठिटा warsārmā，v．a．To cause to rain，to pour down．
हठडटा vartn $\bar{a}, v . a$ ．to use，to spend．
दनाठ चेठा varaan honā，v $a$ ．to be spei－ led．
टए val．\＆$f$ ．side．
 Еनुता varhnā，v．a．wo grow，sprout．
हl or दाध vă or vāo，s．$f$ ，wind．
दाण vāh，s．f．Power，ability．
दाग $v a \bar{h}$, s．m．busiress，transaction．
टागंग्डु wāh gurū．s．m．Name of God． हा丁टा vāhnā，v．a．To plow，to plough． दागी vāhi，s．f．io ploughing，açriculture． दT $\mathcal{Z} v \bar{a} k, s . m$ ．Word，speech．

हाउटा vāchnā，v．a．to read．
建何 vār，8．$m$ a blow．
दा̉̉ vāra，v．m．A sheepfold，an enclo－ sure，a place with a hodge aboutit．

टानी vārei，s f．An enclosure，a gardem an orchard，a spall melon patch．
दिभrతटा viāhnā，v．a To marry，（a wife，）to get（son or dau－ ghter \＆c．）married．
fिय्या vigina，s．m．A measure of land varying in different places，（as． fixed by British law，120，feet）， square．）
fिन्ठान vichārā，s．m．helpless，forlorn desolate．
fिप vidh．s．f．space，distance，separation fिठटा vinnhna，v．a．to pertorate，ta bore，to picrce．
दिुप viruddh，prep．Against，contrary to．
हीग vih，twenty．
लीフをाオ virvār，s．m．Thursday．
हेगटा vervā s．m．Distinction，difference देलता veinā，s．m．A sugar mill．
सेटर velā，s．$m$ Time，awhile．

## SOME OPINIONS CONCERNING THE "punJBI GUIDE."

## OPINION OF THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE.

We have reccivert a copy of a "Cnide to Punjábí" by Bhai Jawahir Singh, R. H. A. Munshi, Umballa. The book is divided into three parts.

Part first contains a Crammar to the Punjabl Language, Part second is composed of lessons with expamples for exercises, and Part third is devnted to Punjáló djaloguas in daily used, and Punjábí chits. The Giride should be very useful to those studying the Punjábi language, in the preface the author hopes in future editions to improve the book largely and make it a real self-tutor to students.

My Dear Munshi Sahib,
Thank you for the copy of your "Guide to Punjábs " you have so kindly sen me. It seems thoroughly practical and will no doubt be very useful to Officers and others learning the Language.

I have only had time to glance through it as jet.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Calicutta, } \\ \text { gyth . Iuly 1898. }\end{array}\right\}$
(Sd.) G. RANKING,
Surgeon Lt.-Col.
A bout a month before going up for the H. S. Punjábí I saw Munshi Jawahir Singh's new Guide to Punjabí advertisod and procured it at once. It is not only the "Guide to Punjalri" Extant but it, is for the best help to any Oriental Language, I have ever seen. The gramatical ont line is very clear, the system of arranging words in groups is excellent, and the exercises and chits are very well chosen. I had been working in the dark before, but this book cleared away all difficulties at once, and was of the greatest assistance to me in passing.
$\left.\begin{array}{r}\text { Dalhousie, } \\ \text { rth July 1890. }\end{array}\right\}$
(Sd.) DALME RADCLIFFE, LT., 1st Hampshire Regiment.

Munshi Jawahir Singh,
I am much obliged to you for sending me a copy of your "Guide to Punjábi," It contains much valuable information, and I am sure that all who study the Punjíbi Language will find it most useful. $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Simla, } \\ \text { 11th August 1895. }\end{array}\right\}$

> (Sd.) SYDNEY SMITH,

Dear Munshi Sahib.
Having euccessfully passed the Punjabi Examination, I feel it a duty to th you for tho great help which you huve indirectly afforded me through your Pu Guido. I had studied for 2 months when 1 got it, and one month was left to th amination. In this month I learned twice as much out of your Guide as in the pr 2 months.


Munshi Jawahir Singh, whose reputation as a Munshi is so well estahlishe ombodied his experience of teaching the Punjabi language in his Guide to Pu The book is most practical, clear and concise, and having found it most useful preparing for the Punjabi Examination of July 1896, l feel sure that in recomme every student of Punjabi to purchase a copy they witl not be disappointed.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Sialkote, } \\ \text { 25th October 1896. }\end{array}\right\}$
(Sd.) E. Q. HOWELL, Lieut.,
D. A.C.

## Jawahir Singh, Munshi,

I am glad to be able to certify as to the usefulness of your Punjabi Guid Vocabulary, and I can thoroughly recommend them to any body ciesirous of stu the language.
$\left.\begin{array}{r}\text { Multan Club, } \\ \text { Fith March 1890. }\end{array}\right\}$
(Sd ) H. W. NORKET, Lc.-Cr
1st Hants Regt., Mur

I found Munshi Jawahir Singh's Guide 1.0 Punjabi most useful when w for the H.S. Punjabi Examination, and the small price of the book is imply by the time saved through studying it.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Camp Ali Musuid, } \\ \text { 16th Murch 1898. }\end{array}\right\}$
(Sd.) A. WARD, Lieut,
30th P. I.

## Dear Sir,

I received a great deal of help from your Guide to Punjabi which is: useful book, the 2,000 words were also of great assistance, when this little revised it with be a great help to caudidates.

Yours faithfully,
C. B. PRALL, Sura."

I strongly re:ommend Jawahir Singh, R. H.A. Munshi Umballa, to any one carking up for Punjabi Examination, I considor his Punjabi (ruide an invaluable aid แต I think any one could pass the Punjabi obligatory by reading it himself without a saunshi to teach him.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Umballa, } \\ \text { asth October 1893. }\end{array}\right\}$
(Sd). A. Cillbert Capt,


Munshi Jawahir Singh, whose reputation is we!l known has embortied the result of his teaching in Urdu, in hise "Urdu Teacher" The book is prastical easily understood in all its detail, and is exceediagly useful to any one preparing for cither the Lower or Higher standard examination in Urdu.

The rules are spicially good and the book gonerally was of gieat assistance for Lower Standard Urdil.

(Sd.) S. ANDER $\mathcal{F} O N, L t$, L. M. S.
Medical Officer 30th P.I.

I derived great benefit from the H. S. Exercises at the end of the "Urdu Teacher " which I thought were especially good for to ching idiom \& c.
Umballa,

(ふd.) NICOLAS, Lieut.,
34 th Pioneers.

## JAWAHIR SINGH R. H. A. MUNSHI.

Author of "Punjāb̄̄ Guide," "English to Pumjābz Vocalulary,"
"Urdū Toucher," Aid to Candidates and Translator of
"Pmijabi-Bāt-Chīt," and Selection from the Sikhān-de-Rāi-di-Vithyā and Bagh-c-Bahār.
New and second hand books for sale and purchase or exchange.

> SUDDAR BAZAR, UMBALLA.
(2)


[^0]:    ＊Every Puajabi mouth begins from sbout the midde of Euglish month of the same names．

[^1]:    

[^2]:    A bout two years agn a fire bruk out in the quarteris of the Native Infantry 8 then stationed in Peshāuur. A native woman upret some boiling ghee on to a fire in

[^3]:    

[^4]:    

[^5]:    - For hard words consult the vocabutary at the end.

[^6]:    ＊Noto the idiom 34 （tap）fever takes नुतु（chur）hnā

[^7]:    ＊All proper names will he sinder liued．

